THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 49. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Latest Situation.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

The Latest Advices by Mail.

Crown Prince Interviewed.

What He Says About Woerth.

Another Secret Treaty.

Napoleon's Last Proclamation.

The Downfall of Ollivier.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE SITUATION.

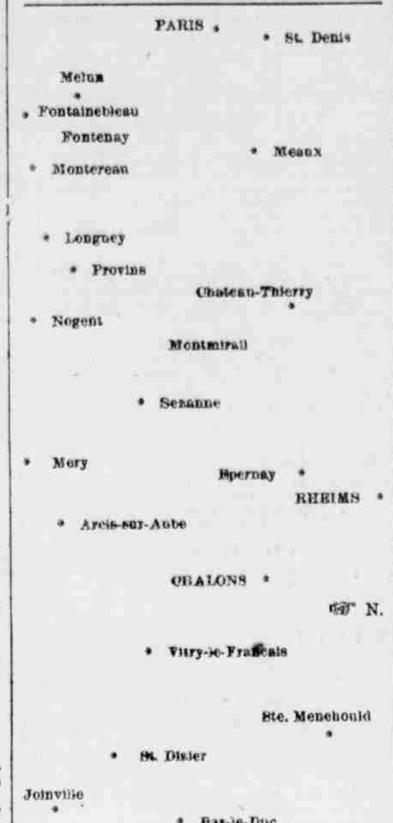
Bazaine Still Hemmed in at Metz—The Engagement at Stenay—The Grand Advance on Paris—The Scene of Operations.

The despatches which we published in our later editions yesterday afternoon, and those which came to hand last night, throw a little light on the present situation. Neither MacMahon nor Bazaine, it would seem, are in communication with Paris, and their exact whereabouts and movements are still involved in uncertainty, but there is no doubt that Bazaine is still hemmed in near Metz. The New York *World* even has a special to the effect that his capitulation is anticipated, as his troops are in danger of starvation. There are indications that at the battle of Gravelotte, on the 18th, Marshal Canrobert, at the head of one or two divisions, got separated from the main body of Bazaine's force by the interposition of Prince Frederick Charles' army, and escaped by way of Longuyon to the neighborhood of Montmedy. This is probably the force about which we heard so much a few days ago, and which was converted, by the active imagination of French partisans, into the whole of Bazaine's army. It is also evident that there was a considerable engagement on Thursday of this week in the neighborhood of Stenay, which is on the direct line from Montmedy to Vouzieres, 10 miles W. S. W. of Montmedy, and 25 miles N. N. W. of Verdun. The only reports thus far received give the victory to the Prussians. The French force engaged is probably that which escaped from Gravelotte under Canrobert, making an effort to effect a junction with MacMahon's army.

The advance of the Crown Prince on Paris still progresses, slowly but surely, and yesterday the Senate and Corps Legislatif enjoyed the consolation of being warned of the danger by the Ministry. It is stated from Berlin that one corps only of the Prussian army has been left to hold Bazaine in check, while the remainder has been pushed forward to join the Crown Prince in his advance on the capital. A fourth grand army corps is also being formed to co-operate under the Prince Royal of Saxony in the movement against Paris. The reports from the French capital confirm these advices by stating that a considerable portion of the Prussian army which participated in the battles near Metz last week has started for Paris, and that it will require but six days at the outside for the invaders to reach that city, if there is no change in their plans. The cavalry advance is already reported near Chateau-Thierry, which is but forty-five miles in a straight line from Paris to the E. N. E. Altogether, eight departments are reported from Paris as being in the possession of the Prussians, embracing the territory from a point fifty miles east of Paris to the Belgian, Prussian, and Bavarian borders, with a population of about 3,500,000 souls.

We present below an outline map, giving the relative locations of the cities and towns which have already figured and are likely to figure in the grand Prussian advance on the French capital.

By way of explanation, it is necessary to state that the Moselle takes Metz, Pont-a-Mousson, and Toul in its course; and that the Meuse flows past Verdun, St. Mihiel, and Commercy. The main line of railroad runs through Meaux, Chateau-Thierry, Epernay, Chalons, Vitry-le-Francais, Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Toul, and Nancy, and thence east towards Strasburg. Between Nancy and Toul, a line starts to the north, following the course of the Moselle, through Pont-a-Mousson and Metz, to Thionville, and thence into the neutral territory of Luxemburg. Just west of St. Dizier another line branches off to the south, passing through that place and Joinville. At Epernay another line starts towards the north, and passing through Rheims, tends northeast to Mezieres. Rheims is also connected by a direct line with Paris, passing through Soissons, which is twenty-five miles north of Chateau-Thierry. Still another railroad line leaves Paris, running at first in a southeast direction through Melun to Fontainebleau, thence east through Montereau, Nogent, and Mery, and thence southeast again to Troyes, seventeen miles distant, beyond which point it connects with the railroad through St. Dizier and Joinville and the grand network in the southeastern part of France. Another railroad also starts out from Paris, striking the main southeast line near Longuey, with branches to Fontenay and Provins. The Marne follows the general course of the main central line mentioned as far as Vitry-le-Francais, where it strikes off towards St. Dizier, and thence follows the line through Joinville. The reader can easily trace the course of the rivers and railroads mentioned above with a lead pencil, and then he will have before him an impromptu map which will enable him to grasp the situation at a glance.



The following are the distances from Paris of the principal places embraced in the above sketch:—

		Miles.
From Paris to	Fontainebleau	37
" "	Montereau	40
" "	Longuey	45
" "	Nogent	60
" "	Mery	75
" "	Meaux	25
" "	Chateau-Thierry	45
" "	Montmirail	55
" "	Sezanne	65
" "	Epernay	70
" "	Rheims	80
" "	Chalons	90
" "	Vitry-le-Francais	100
" "	Ste. Menehould	115
" "	St. Dizier	130
" "	Bar-le-Duc	125
" "	Verdun	140
" "	Commercy	145
" "	Toul	160
" "	Nancy	170
" "	Metz	170

FRENCH MILITARY SPIRIT.

The Opinion of Kinglake, the Historian of the Crimean War.

Kinglake, in his history of the Crimean war, writes as follows of the French as a military people:—

The French are so military a people that, when a great national sentiment is once aroused, the very children are ready to seize their little muskets and fall into columns of companies; but, in the mean time, and until the mighty nation is challenged, the great bulk of the French peasantry are perhaps more homely, more rustic, more unadventurous than most of the people of Europe. From these quiet millions of people many tens of thousands of small, sad, harmless-looking young men are every year torn by the conscription, and immense energy—energy informed with the traditions of an ancient and ever warlike nation—is brought to bear upon the object of turning these forlorn young captives into able soldiers. All that instruction can achieve is carefully done; but the enforced change from rural life to the life of barracks and camps seems not to be favorable to the animal spirits of the men: for although, when seen in masses or groups working hard at their military duties, they always appear to be brisk and almost merry, their seeming animation is the result of smart orders—the animation of a horse when the rowels on either side are lightly touching his flanks; and during the hours whilst they are left to themselves, the French soldiers of the line engaged in campaigning are commonly depressed and spiritless. Of course this want of lustiness in the French army is superbly masked by all the resources of military pomp and all the outward signs which seem to show the presence of vigor, despatch, and warlike ardor; but the material of which the line regiments are composed must always keep a good deal of its original nature, and whoever glances at the rising steps of French officers successful in Africa will find that they have climbed to eminence, not by leading troops of the line, but by obtaining, in the critical part of their career, the command of choice French regiments, or, failing that, the command of troops of foreign race. These choice French regiments are not composed of materials at all like those which supply the line. On the contrary, they number in their ranks many thousands of bold, adventurous men, who take service in the army of their own accord, and it is in these choice regiments that France sees the true expression of her warlike nature. Of all these choice regiments the "Zouaves" are the most famous; and each of the three foremost divisions of the French army on the Alma had in it a regiment—a regiment with its two war battalions—belonging to the corps of the Zouaves. What the spear-head is to the spear, that its Zouave regiment was to each of these three divisions.

THE RIVAL RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

The French and German Railway Systems Brought into Use in the War—Superiority of the German Network.

The *Army and Navy Journal* of to-day has the following interesting article on the two railway systems which have been brought into such active use by the exigencies of the present war:

Added to the stories of military reverses come others which tell of a faulty condition of the French transport service and commissariat department. It is difficult to believe that the machine of which Marshal Niel was the inventor can be so badly constructed. However that may be, it is certain that the Germans possess certain advantages in the matter of railway transport which are not due either to the admirable system which they have matured, nor to the skill gained in two wars which were models in this respect. That part of the German railway system which has come into use in this war is accustomed to a much heavier business than the corresponding French roads. Great as is the travel upon the lines which extend from Paris to Marseilles, Strasburg, and Luxemburg, they are by no means equal, road for road, to the immense business of the railroads of the Rhine in certain seasons. From Germany to France the Belgian route is preferred to the Luxemburg way. From England to Switzerland the Rhine scenery offers attractions which the Marseilles road does not. Replace each excursionist on the Rhine any summer's day by a soldier; load the freight trains with horses, provisions, and forage, and an army would be transported without disturbing the regular service of the road. The double service by land and water, too, is immensely advantageous. Troops which transfer themselves at points of junction can be sent by water to the frontier, through lines reserved for the transport of material. The policy of the Prussian Government towards the other States of the Bund has, however, not been very favorable to the preparation of the South German railways for use in war. One condition of the union is that all railways shall be under the direction of the central government at Berlin, and care has been taken to have all the through routes lie in Prussian territory. A traveller at Dresden sees Paris far to the west, and a degree and a half to the south of him; but to reach the capital of France by the southern route, via Hof and Mayence, will keep him three days on the way. By going north a degree and a half, via Hanover and Cologne, he can make the journey in thirty hours. The roads leading to Belgium, therefore, have the advantage of possessing the largest amount of running stock, and also of experience in conducting an immense business. Still, the management of all German roads is admirably systematic, though the trains run very slowly. Accounts from Europe show that in time of war the maxim "slow and sure" is not adhered to. The speed of the trains is increased, and we are told of accidents in consequence of the hurry, a state of things which, however sad to the sufferers, is comforting to the Americans, as it shows that the frequency of railway accidents with us is to be explained neither by climatic considerations nor national temperament; but that if we ran slower we might occasionally save one of the trainfuls of lives we now throw away.

THE DOWNFALL OF OLLIVIER.

A Spirited Account of the Scene in the Corps Legislatif on the 8th of August.

Events have already almost swept the name of Ollivier into oblivion, but this brief record of a scene in the Corps Legislatif, which preceded his fall, is of interest. It is translated from *Le Rappel*:—

"M. Schneider reads the decree convoking the Chambers for an extraordinary session:—'Napoleon, by the grace of God and the will of the French.' (A prolonged murmur interrupts the amazed President.) He recovers himself, crosses his arms, apostrophizes the Left, declares that he will do his duty at any hazard, and continues the reading of the decree, but, uniting prudence with dignity, omits the signature 'Eugenie. Where is our Emile Ollivier of the great days, disdainful, impertinent, with his contemptuous smile and raised glasses? We saw an Emile Ollivier melancholy, humble, contrite, with a weeping voice and the air of a martyr. He reads an official declaration, stops before the interruptions, does not care to answer them, however, lowers his glasses till the storm is past, and then continues in a monotonous and resigned voice.

"They did not wish, he said, to wait to have the country compromised before they convoked the Chamber. (Loud interruption.) He praises the heroism of the army. (Enthusiastic cheers from all sides and from the tribunes, the deputies rising to their legs and shouting 'Vive l'armee!') He asks the Chamber to aid the Government in supporting the national movement. (Vehement interruption—'Everything without you; nothing with you.') The Minister concluded with an expressive threat against what he called the 'minority of the country.' But he smothered this insulting challenge with a voice so mild and so piteous that it was suffered to pass without interruption. M. E. Ollivier added that the time for him to be silent was come; that the Chamber could dismiss the cabinet if it desired, and if it wished to recall it, it had only to say so. The Garde des Sceaux quits the tribune amid a distressing silence. No one cheered, no one shook his hand."

ANOTHER SECRET TREATY.

More of the Project of Napoleon to Push his Boundaries to the Rhine.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes, under head of "further revelations," the following documents (alluded to already by the cable), which it asserts it has received from a trustworthy source:—

I am in a position to forward to you, pledging myself for their authenticity, the text of two documents which have not yet seen the light, and which Count Benedetti had probably forgotten when he drew up the famous account in which he represented himself as writing to the dictation of Count Bismarck. I send you the original text, in French, of those documents.

In the handwriting of Count Benedetti to Count Bismarck:—

I. Copy, 4867. Private.

MY DEAR PRESIDENT:—In reply to the communications I sent from Nicholsonburg to Paris, in consequence of our conversation on the 26th of last month, I have received from Vichy the project of a secret convention, a copy of which you will find accompanying this. I hasten to bring this to your knowledge that you may examine it at your leisure. I am, moreover, at your command to discuss the matter with you whenever you may consider the time convenient for doing so. Entirely yours,

BENEDETTI.

Sunday, August 5, 1866.

With this note was enclosed the following proposition for a secret treaty, also in the handwriting of M. Benedetti, which has been preserved in the archives of the North German Confederation:—

II. His Majesty, etc. * * * His Majesty, etc.

Article 1. The French Empire resumes possession of those portions of territory which, now belonging to Prussia, were comprised within the boundaries of France in 1814.

Article 2. Prussia engages to obtain from the King of Bavaria and the Grand Duke of Hesse, upon the understanding that compensations are to be provided for those Princes, the cession of the portions of territory which they now possess on the left bank of the Rhine, and to transfer their possession to France.

Article 3. All the provisions connecting with the German Confederation the territories placed under the sovereignty of the King of the Low Countries, as well as all those relating to the right of garrisoning the fortress of Luxemburg, are annulled.

Can it now be maintained, comparing these two documents with imaginary accounts given by MM. Benedetti and Ollivier, that they were written from pure good nature at the dictation of Count Bismarck? There is also another question. Was the document which was sent from Vichy prepared without the Emperor's knowledge? There is yet another question. Had the French Ambassador any particular reasons for inviting the Prussian Minister to examine 'at his leisure' propositions of Prussian origin? Let M. Ollivier, then, again assemble the seventy representatives of the press and prove to them that everything has been done in good faith, that Prussia has been unfortunate with her offers, and that France has been imperturbable with her refusals. However, this is really what did occur:—On the evening of the 3d or 4th of August, M. Benedetti sought to extract from Count Bismarck a formal promise of the above-mentioned concessions, adding that if they were refused, then there would be war. M. Bismarck replied:—"Well, then, it is war." He, however, added that he could not believe that France really seriously intended that threat, or that it desired to enforce by violence such an impossible demand. M. Benedetti's reply was that he was on the point of setting out for Paris, and that far from offering the Emperor contrary advice he should recommend him rather to persist in his demands, as above all things it was necessary to preserve his dynasty. That dynasty, he added, would be lost if he did not obtain the compensation he demanded. Thus the present war is but the final accomplishment of a fixed idea which is partly due to the Empire, and partly due the French people themselves.

WHERE IS NAPOLEON?

A Striking Proof of the Power of the French Directory.

The New York *Tribune* comments editorially as follows upon a point which cannot have escaped the attention of our readers:—

The most striking and ominous proof of the extraordinary power of the Directory which has yet been given appears in a despatch from Paris which announces that the Council of Ministers, or Directory, has appointed General Wimpfen to the command of an army corps, in place of General Failly. It appears by this that the Directory has begun to exercise the very highest functions of the Emperor, in appointing commanders for the army. Could Napoleon ever delegate the supreme power in this way? Could he delegate it to a body of men which derives its authority from the Legislature, and which contains among its members such politicians as Thiers, and such soldiers as Trochu? It is the most startling incident that has yet taken place during the revolutionary crisis in Paris. In the meantime, where is Louis Napoleon? Why this disappearance in such times as these? It is hard to say; but still we do not believe that he is dead.

THE CROWN PRINCE INTERVIEWED.

French Newspaper Correspondents at their Work—The Prince on the Battle of Woerth.

Among the French who fell into the hands of the Prussians after the battle of Woerth were two correspondents of the Paris press, M. Henri Chabrillart, of the *Figaro*, and M. Cardon, of the *Gaulois*. Each of these gentlemen has published an account of his adventures. At Soulz they were brought into the presence of the Crown Prince, and the interview is thus described by M. Chabrillart:—

I confess I am very much embarrassed. If I draw a flattering portrait of the Prince, it will be said that I am sold to the Prussians; if I draw an unfavorable picture of him, to gratify any malevolent passion, I shall be guilty of injustice and falsehood. I am a reporter, which means a kind of photographer. I shall therefore simply and truly state what I saw, and what was said. Those who may be dissatisfied with my account, must deal with the Prince themselves. It is not my fault that he is human. Would to Heaven that all Germans were like him; but, unfortunately, it is not so. Prince Frederic William, heir to the crown of Prussia, is a man of tall stature, thin, with a calm and placid countenance; but in the curve of his aquiline nose and dilating nostrils there are evidences of energy, while the rapidity of his glance convinces you of his decision. A full, fair beard softens the somewhat stern expression of his features. He has great simplicity of manner, and affects rather a kind of *bourgeois* style of speaking, thinking, and general behavior. He was dressed in a black tunic with red collar and facings, without any embroidery or gold braid, upon the shoulder a small epaulet to indicate his rank, but no other distinguishing ornament. He wore a small black cap bordered with red, and the whole uniform was severely simple. He speaks French with great purity, without foreign accent, beyond a slight German intonation and occasional hesitation at certain words. "Do you speak German, sir?" said he to me.

"No, Prince, not sufficiently."

"I am sorry for it, as otherwise you would have heard in what manner our troops speak of yours, and in what esteem they hold them."

"I thank you very much for that opinion."

"Oh, it is quite deserved. We have all admired the tenacity and the courage which have been evinced by even the humblest of your soldiers."

Then, with much delicate consideration, and almost making excuses for mentioning the facts to us, he told us that they had taken between 3000 and 4000 prisoners, thirty guns, six mitrailleuses, and two eagles.

"Among the prisoners," said he, "is General Raoult. I went this morning to see him at Reichshofen, where he lies wounded, his hip and thigh being broken; I fear that he is now dying. He is a brave officer, and he has given me some addresses in Paris to which he wishes letters to be sent."

"But, Prince," I observed, "the other prisoners also have families."

"I have thought of that. I have had them supplied with writing materials; the letters will be sent unsealed to our Consul at Geneva, who will forward them to France."

"Prince, we thank you on behalf of the mothers whose grief you are about to assuage."

"I do not like war, gentlemen. If I should reign I would never make it. Now, despite my love of peace, this is the third campaign that I have been compelled to make. I went over the battle-field yesterday. It was frightful. If it only depended upon myself this war would end here. It is your Ministers and the Emperor who would have it, it was not me who wanted it. And yet the Emperor has been very good to me and very kind to my wife. The last time that I saw him was at the Tuileries on the 12th of January, when he said to me, 'You know that I have found a new Minister.' That was this M. Ollivier, who now makes this war against us."

"It is terrible, indeed; and I think your artillery is very formidable."

"No, sir, is is not superior to yours, but we make different use of it from what you do, placing it more freely with the advanced posts. Your aim is very good—too good, indeed, for we have lost, I think, more men than you have. I have regiments which have lost twenty-nine or thirty officers. But we have taken prisoners, and that restores our advantage.

"An enormous advantage, for you know well what you had before you yesterday."

"Nearly forty thousand men, the corps of Marshal MacMahon and a division of the 7th Corps. I did not intend to attack, wishing only to make a reconnoisance in force, but one is not always able to put an end to a fight when once it has begun. It was fortunate for us, on the whole, as he would doubtless have received reinforcements, and we should have had still harder work next day."

"Prince, it seems to me that you are very well informed concerning our army."

"One must be so," said he, smiling.

"But," said I, wilfully committing an error, "it was your entire army which was engaged, 250,000 men at least."

"Not so many—180,000 men. They all fought well; but if the Bavarians had marched as well as our men, we should have had it all over by noon instead of fighting until after 6 o'clock. I should not give battle to your army unless I was superior in number—otherwise I would prefer to retire."

"You have one great advantage, Prince, in the precision of the movement of your troops. From the tower of Woerth we admired, though with the grief caused by witnessing your success, the two flanking movements which you effected upon our position."

"The hills of Freishweller are real fortifications, and I did not care to attack them directly. By turning them I lost fewer men."

"We are very much obliged, Prince, for the few minutes you have been pleased to devote to us, but we do not see with you the Duke of Coburg, whom we desire to thank, for it was he who saved us yesterday, and, notwithstanding his many anxieties, he has not forgotten the promise which he made to speak to you about us."

"I will perform your commission."

"We now ask that we may be taken back to the advanced posts."

"I see no objection;" and then, having courteously saluted us, he withdrew.

NAPOLEON'S LAST.

An Imperial Proclamation.

Soldiers:—To-morrow will be the 14th of August, that anniversary of your triumphant return to Paris after that glorious campaign which decided the destiny of Austrian domination in Italy. On that day, as after your Crimean victories, all France welcomed you with enthusiasm, and Europe, dazzled, saluted you as worthy sons of the grand armies of the first empire. To-day, however, Prussia dares to invade the sacred soil of the country. She launches against you a torrent of men, who have surprised your valor and for the moment triumph over your indomitable courage. Let us march again to encounter them. Soldiers at Jena, against these same Prussians, so arrogant to-day, your fathers fought as one to three; again at Montmirail, one to six. Is any among you animated by that exciting memory, let him set an example to all Frenchmen. The Saxons, the Wurtemburgers, the soldiers of the Rhenish ex-confederation groan at being compelled to lend their arms to the cause of Prussia. They know what little respect that power has for the rights of peoples. After absorbing millions of Hanoverians, Danes and Germans, she will not hesitate to absorb the remains of Southern Germany. Inexcusable moment of prosperity blinds them. The oppression or humiliation of Frenchmen belongs not to them. May they have entered France only to find their graves. Soldiers, we shall have to deliver fierce and bloody battles; but with energy and patriotism the country's honor will be safe. For every Frenchman with a heart, the moment has arrived to conquer or to die. NAPOLEON.

A PRECIOUS CANDIDATE.

The Shenandoah (Va.) *Herald* says:—

Dr. Harris, late candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Wells Republican ticket, was arrested in Edinburg on Monday last on the charge of theft and obtaining money under false pretences in Warren county. He was brought to this place on Monday night and committed to jail for safe keeping until Tuesday morning, when he was taken to Front Royal. He came to Front Royal some months ago, and bought property at that place. One purchase of property amounted to $1100, and another $1000.

He represented himself at one time as being a member of, and acting in behalf of, a building association, and at another time claiming the purchase in his own right, and gave a check upon one of the banks in Frederick, Md., for the amount of purchase money, which, however, was dishonored. He also attempted the practice of medicine in Warren county, but never making any charge for his services, soliciting from his patrons soiled apparel, watches, &c., to be renovated or repaired, but which it has never been his practice to return. Some days ago he was arrested for this questionable practice, and Harry Roy (colored) becoming his bail in the sum of $100 to answer the charge of theft and obtaining money under false pretences.

About this time Harris started with Roy for Point of Rocks, Md., where Harris represented himself to be the owner of considerable property, and proposed indemnifying Roy in the amount of his bail. But at Stephenson's depot, Frederick county, Va., Harris gave Roy the dodge and made his escape. He was not heard of until his arrest in this county.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR REPORTS BY CABLE

The Prussians Advance Leisurely.

No Further Opposition.

Horrors of the Invasion

Metz Nearly Starved Out.

MacMahon's Raw Levies.

They Are the Hope of France.

The Crown Prince Reinforced.

The Peril of Paris.

The Louvre Dismantled.

Siege of Toul Abandoned.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussian Advance.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—On Thursday evening the headquarters of the Prussian army were at Bar-le-Duc. The advance had reached a point about midway between Chalons and Epernay.

No Opposition on the Road to Paris.

The march on Paris was to be conducted leisurely by the Prussians, as no further opposition was anticipated.

The Paris Fortifications.

There is authority for saying that the fortifications of Paris, unless manned by at least 300,000 men, are worthless.

Prussian Wounded at Luneville.

According to French reports Luneville is so filled with Prussian wounded that three thousand are left unsheltered in the streets.

Bismarck's Son.

Count von Bismarck's son is more seriously wounded than at first reported. He has been sent home to Mannheim.

General Battaille Recovering.

Battaille, the French General who was wounded, is recovering rapidly.

General Legrand Happily Dead.

General Legrand, who was killed at Gravelotte, left eleven daughters, for whom a national subscription has been started.

Organization of Prussian Reserves.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Reserves are organizing here under General Canstein, and at Glogau under General Lowenfeld.

PARIS, Aug. 26—Midnight.—The following news is made public at the office of the Minister of the Interior:—The Prussians are passing through Nancy and going towards Chalons.

The Siege of Toul Abandoned.

The siege of Toul has been abandoned, owing to the vigorous resistance made by the garrison.

Railroads Cut and Repaired.

Prussian scouts have cut the railway at Lamouilly, between Montmedy and Mezieres. This body was repulsed by French sharpshooters, and the railroad repaired again. The Prussians who were at Stenay are now falling back upon Dun, several miles further south.

Horrors of the Prussian Invasion.

PARIS, Aug. 26—(Special to the New York *Courrier des Etats Unis.*)—In spite of the orders given by the commanders of the enemy's army, the Prussian invasion of 1870 surpasses in horror the recollections of that of 1814. At the War Department accounts are received from all sides of pillage, devastation, and of summary executions, caused by the resistance of peasants to the invasion of their homes. The Prussians concede to them no rights of defense. The Uhlans, above all, commit depredations only worthy the Cossacks of other days.

The Emperor.

Little is said about the Emperor, and with good reason. Deeds, not recriminations, are necessary. It will be time enough hereafter to demand account from him who was the origin of our first disasters.

The Empress

shows the most noble devotion to the wounded. Every day she visits the military hospitals, and extends care and consolation to the victims of the war. Ladies of rank and high in social standing imitate her example. There are unfortunately some exceptions to this noble conduct.

Prussian Spies.

The system of Prussian espionage has even stolen into some of the churches and sacred places, where it would scarcely be possible to discover or prevent it. One or two examples have been made which will probably put an end to this secret connivance with the enemy.

Germans Not Expelled from Paris.

It is untrue that all Germans have been expelled from Paris. A great number left voluntarily before the opening of hostilities, since which only a hundred or so of Germans suspected of conveying intelligence to the enemy have been expelled. That is all.

The Garde Mobile.

Our young Garde Mobile performed prodigies at Toul and Pfalzburg. They hold a superior enemy in check at Strasburg. They have made a number of successful sorties.

Thiers and the Committee on Defense.

Thiers, to whose foresight we are indebted for the fortifications of Paris, refuses obstinately to act on the Committee of Defense. Count Daru accepted this morning this difficult office.

The Louvre Dismantled.

The prospect of a siege, perhaps of bombardment, has taught the Government a useful measure. Last evening the removal to a safe place of the masterpieces of the Louvre was begun. The precaution is timely. Invasions of barbarians are always fatal to art.

The Military Situation.

M. Gallairdet also reviews the military situation, which he represents substantially as already given. MacMahon, whose effective force numbers 135,000 men, extends his line from the valley of the Aisne to the frontier of Luxemburg, his centre resting at Ardennes. Bazaine has about 90,000 men at Metz.

Joint Action of Neutral Powers.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Austria has concurred in the declaration of neutrality as proposed by England and already accepted by Italy.

The Russian Minister has returned to St. Petersburg from a visit to Vienna. The object of his visit was to express on the part of Russia a strong desire to improve their relations with Austria. Austria reciprocates, and is anxious to contribute to its fulfilment.

Still Moving on Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The King and Crown Prince are moving on this city by way of the Marne and Aube. They commit fearful pillage and unheard of outrages as they move along.

The part of MacMahon will be to hold himself between Paris and Metz, and in readiness to march to the relief of the place most threatened. King William and Prince Frederick Charles, leaving Steinmetz to attend to Bazaine at Metz, have gone with fresh troops to reinforce the Crown Prince, who is advancing on Paris by the valleys of Marne and the Aube.

Rumors of a Removal of the Capital from Paris to Bourges.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Bourges the capital city of the Department of Cher, is being fortified. It is said the Emperor and the members of the Senate and Corps Legislatif will go thither. The right wing of the French army has already taken that direction.

[The city of Bourges is situated in the very centre of France, 123 miles directly south of Paris. It is a very ancient town, and has a population of less than 30,000.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

A Melancholy Summary.

[Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of this city (Philadelphia) have received the following special despatch.]

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Despatches dated 4 A. M. declare Bazaine in Metz with 50,000 troops, almost starved out. 250,000 Prussians are in the vicinity and 100,000 reinforcements are coming to the assistance of the Crown Prince. MacMahon, with 130,000 raw volunteers, is the hope of France. Strasburg must fall.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Bonds open firmer at 87¼@87⅜; Consols, 91¼@91½.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 27—11:30 A. M.—Consols open at 91½ for both money and account. American securities steay. Five-twenties of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 86, and of 1867, 85¼; ten-forties, 82½. Railways steady. Erie, 17⅛; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 22.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened dull; uplands, 8⅞@9d.; Orleans, 9⅛@9⅛d. Sales estimated at 8000 bales. Bacon, 59s.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Calcutta Linseed dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 27—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91¾ for money and account. American securities steady. United States five-twenties of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 85¾; ten-forties, 82½. Stocks steady; Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 109¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 22.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—1:30 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales have been 7000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. Pork firm. Lard quiet.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Red River Expedition.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—A letter in the St. Paul *Pioneer* from the Red River country, dated August 17, says the provisional authorities held a council at Fort Garry for the purpose of deciding the question of allowing the Canadian expedition to take possession of the country. It was determined that resistance would be useless, and Riel commenced to plunder Fort Garry. Colonel Wolsley's command was expected about the 20th instant, and it was believed that by that time all the prominent rebels would be out of the settlement.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Tennessee Politics.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 26.—General Brown, who is a candidate for Governor, will publish a card to-morrow defending his position. He does not recognize the parties as they existed before the war, and agrees mainly with the resolutions adopted by the Democrats of Ohio at their last State Convention.

FROM THE WEST.

Base Ball.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Forest City Base Ball Club of Rockford beat the White Stockings to-day—14 to 7.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Stocks very dull. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 116⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106⅞. Virginia sixes, new, 65; Missouri sixes, 90¾; Canton Company, 60½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 94; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 95¾; Adams Express, 64½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅜.

— Another case of temporary insanity from nursing a baby recently occured in Louisville, Ky. A colored girl in that city, during the absence of her employers, was so affected by the crying of an infant that she forced a quantity of concentrated lye down the throat of the little one. Death followed in two days.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

He would be a bold prophet who should pretend to say precisely what will be the consequences of the war now raging in Europe. The end of the struggle itself is uncertain, and what is to follow or result from it is more uncertain still. Up to the present time the Germans have been successful beyond all expectation. They have shown immense power and great military skill. But the fortunes of war are uncertain. An accident may turn the scales one way or the other. Or the practice of fighting and reverses of the French may not only arouse the whole population of France to determined and persistent resistance, but may develop such military ability, such generalship and resources as that ingenious, proud and warlike people have not yet shown in the war. The revolutionary wars of the French at the close of the last century and begining of the present one, when all Europe was combined against them, showed wonderful vigor and resources. This war, indeed, has proved that they are the same brave people, for notwithstanding the successes of the Germans, they have fought like heroes and have punished their enemy severely.

Still the prospect is unfavorable to the French. The Germans have exhibited a power and military ability little dreamed of by the French and hardly anticipated by the rest of the world. They have, besides, all the prestige and moral power of success, while the French are cut up and a good deal demoralized. The German armies, of not less than half a million of men, have penetrated, like a wedge, the heart of France, with the apex pointing to and steadily advancing toward Paris and fresh forces pressing in and upon the base. The line of the Germans is a long one, from the base at the Rhine frontier, and becomes longer as they get nearer Paris, but it is well taken care of, and another half million of men or more, including the landwehr, if necessary, can be brought up to maintain that line and to support and replenish the armies in advance. The French have no forces to cut the rear of the advancing German armies. They are kept fully employed in endeavoring to resist the masses of their enemy, which move steadily, like an avalanche, toward Paris. The mission of Marshals Bazaine and MacMahon was to stop this progress, and their forces have fought well and bravely for that purpose, particularly those of Bazaine around Metz. It is doubtful if they can do more than check the onward march for a few days. The progress of the German columns seems irresistible. Nor can any other French army be got together to operate upon the German line. Bazaine and MacMahon might be largely reinforced from Paris—that is, if the communications of the former be not already entirely cut off—but it is not probable that the Germans can be turned back now short of Paris. Nothing but the most decisive victory over the main body of the German army could prevent that army reaching the French capital.

Looking, then, with the light before us at all the circumstances and contingencies of the situation, we suppose that the German forces, to the number of three or four hundred thousand splendid fighting men or more, will reach the fortifications of Paris. It is possible battles may be fought before that. MacMahon may have massed a large army and may stand in the way somewhere on the line approaching Paris; but as was said, the probability is that the solid, well trained, and experienced German armies will force their way through and leave no really dangerous enemy behind. It is possible, however, that MacMahon, who, it is reported, has left Chalons, instead of marching towards Paris to defend that city or to fight the Crown Prince of Prussia in his march, has gone in the other direction to join Bazaine, with a view to force the Germans to a great battle at Metz or in the neighborhood. It is there the French may intend to defend Paris, and such a movement may compel the Crown Prince of Prussia to fall back to support Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz against the combined forces of MacMahon and Bazaine. Still, from present appearances, the Germans are pushing steadily on to Paris, and according to the latest news were only sixty-five miles from that city.

Concluding, therefore, that the Germans will reach the fortifications of Paris, they may have to contend with a large French army under the walls. Can they defeat such an army? or, defeating it, can they take the city? Of course there is always uncertainty in battle, but looking at the success of the Germans thus far, and at all the circumstances of the case, it is probable they will be able to defeat any army brought against them and to besiege Paris. The vast levies of men that France can undoubtedly make could do little with such a powerful and perfectly organized army as that of the Germans. But can it take Paris? No doubt the city is strongly fortified and has a large army of defenders at the fortifications; yet we can hardly suppose the besiegers would not find within a circuit of thirty or forty miles some spot where they could force an entrance, or that their shell and shot would not make havoc within the city. Should they reach the walls it will only be a question of time, probably, and perhaps only a few days, either before the Germans enter the city or the party in power at Paris treat for peace.

But who can or will the Prussians negotiate with? Here arises a serious difficulty. The French of all parties declare they will not make peace with the enemy while on the soil of France. What party, then, will venture to treat for peace with the enemy at or before the capital? The stern necessities of their situation may compel them to negotiate a peace under such humiliating circumstances, and it is evident that the Prussians intend to force them to that. The determined purpose of the Prussians is to obtain guarantees of peace and security for the future. It is not likely they would treat with the Emperor Napoleon, for they have declared the Bonapartes to be the disturbers of Europe, and they would have no confidence in any treaty Napoleon might make. Nor is it reasonable to suppose the French desire the rule of the Emperor after such an exhibition of his incapacity, and the dreadful disasters he has brought upon France. Indeed, to all appearances he is virtually deposed now. But would the French permit a foreign enemy to dictate what form of government they shall have, or who shall be their ruler? And would it not be a most dangerous experiment for the Prussians to make to say what shall be the government or who shall be the ruler of France?

Humiliated as France may be, that proud and great nation could not endure such dictation. Should Prussia wish to re-establish the Orleans dynasty that very fact, probably, would deter the French from accepting a monarch of the Orleans family. If even an Orleans prince could be forced upon them at the point of the bayonet, it is not likely he would remain long upon the throne after the Prussians left. A regency with the Prince Imperial for future emperor would hardly satisfy the Prussians, who have declared so emphatically against the Bonapartes. A provisional government, perhaps, is the only one that Prussia could treat with or that could treat with Prussia. But here the Prussians would be in a dilemma again. A provisional government might lead to a republic, and that is not what King William and the Prussian aristocracy want or would like to see. A republican government in France might shake the throne of Prussia and the other monarchies of Europe. The fires of the first French revolution and republic might be lighted again and set all Europe in a blaze. Then, indeed, France might take revenge upon Prussia for the humiliation she is enduring. There is no doubt the dynasties of Europe dread such a contingency springing from the present war. The question of the future government of France is surrounded with great difficulties, and it will take all the skill of Bismarck, as well as of the powers of Europe, to manage this delicate matter. As for the people, the sooner they dispense with the crowned heads, who plunge them into war continually from personal and ambitious motives, and establish republics based upon nationality, the better. Fearful as the effects of the present war are, good may grow out of it, for the people may become enlightened as to the evils of monarchy, and may learn to govern themselves.

FRENCH THEORIES OF DEFEAT.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

No nation has theorized so freely as the French on the causes of the military ill-success which it has occasionally experienced. Our English way is to forget our defeats, and singular examples of this convenient obliviousness are to be found in our nearly complete ignorance of some naval engagements with the French in which we were signally worsted, and in the dimness of our knowledge of such battles as Fontenoy. The French are more in the habit of recollecting and explaining away. A person moderately acquainted with French popular literature can recall at least a dozen theories of the fortune of Waterloo, ranging from the audacious inventions of MM. Thiers and Victor Hugo to the simple popular story that the Duke of Wellington made his troops drunk with gin, and so conquered through sheer inebriety. It was not, in fact, till it became evident that the profit of all these ingenious explanations went exclusively to the Bonapartes that MM. Erckmann-Chatrian ventured to say in a popular novel that the secret of Waterloo was a very simple one—that the English general had chosen a very strong position, and that his soldiers fought exceedingly well. It is possible that this French habit of theorizing is partly attributable to what is really true of French military ill-success when it has heretofore occurred on a large scale. The utmost point to which French popular knowledge of history goes back is the seventeenth century, and it is certainly the fact that, from that time to this, the miscarriages of France as a military power have not been simple failures in a trial of strength against some other nation. She has never been brought very low except by a coalition.

All explanations of this kind cease to be true of the present struggle; and a new theory is wanted of the late Prussian victories. It is very improbable that more than part of the account which the neutral bystander will give himself of these events will ever be received in France. We can see on the one hand that the French military counsels have been characterized by the worst form of indecision—that under which a man, possibly of some degree of slow sagacity, but of no great natural talent and no military knowledge, is charged with the duty of selection between the competing plans of a number of rival generals, varying very much in their abilities, and even belonging to different schools of warfare. On the other hand, we can have no doubt that a new military power and system did practically make their first appearance in the world. The truth, disguised by the extravagant importance assigned to the needle-gun in the campaign of Sadowa, has now been made palpable. A nation as completely armed from one end of society to the other as ever were the Teutonic tribes from which it is descended in their forests has hurled itself against what, after all, is a mercenary army. A royal house of which the princes are carefully trained to generalship, an aristocracy educated by the severest study and the most sustained practice to become a body of working officers, and rank and file in which the whole male strength of the most highly educated nation in the world is told off to the military duties most accordant to its period of life, constitutes what is probably the highest development of the mechanism proper for the exercise of the military art which the world has seen. There is an aspect, no doubt, under which this elaborate organization of a community as an army, in which the proper place of all the constituent parts of society is preserved, may be viewed with anything but satisfaction. It will seem to some that no more lamentable perversion of the powers which should be employed in the arts of peace has ever yet been witnessed. But it is impossible not to admire its perfect adaptation to its immediate end, and the almost irresistible forces which it concentrates and places at the command of its leaders.

We may be sure that, in French opinion, the Emperor Napoleon or his memory will be made to bear the full responsibility of ill-success, whether it be ultimately less or greater than at present appears. But it is at the same time little likely that the inherent inferiority of the French to the Prussian military system will ever be admitted in France. The French theory is that armies become irresistible, and must embody the true genius of nations, when nations are in a state of revolution. This half-mystical notion of the virtues of revolution is very commonly entertained in France even by persons most afraid of civil convulsion. It is the theory which animates the late proclamation of the French Ministers, and which would explain an outbreak in the streets of Paris at a moment like this. It is, moreover, a theory which has been largely borrowed in the countries over which France exercises an influence.

THE REPUBLIC FOR FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We earnestly trust that the Republicans of France will not let slip the present opportunity for terminating the power of the relentless despot who crushed the rebellion of 1848; who perpetrated the bloody massacres of the 2d of December; who has carried on a long and cruel war against every manifestation of Republicanism or Liberalism; who crushed the freedom of the press and the freedom of assembly; who manacled France to serve his ambition; who organized despotism for his own glory; who is the direst enemy of the generous soul of France, and who has been the armed upholder and representative of Cæsarism in the modern world. The "Man of December" must be destroyed, and it is the people of France who should bring him to destruction. We believe that the opportunity for the republicans of France has arrived, or will very soon arrive. If they fail on any account whatever to take advantage of it—if they permit the resumption of the Bonapartist power which has been in abeyance since the outbreak of the war—if they permit the re establishment of Bourbonism or the Orleans family under any possible conditions, they will again have cause, as they have had in former times, bitterly to lament their weakness, their indecision, and their dissensions.

It is our heart's hope that the republic may appear in France at this crisis. We believe that there never was such a favorable time for its establishment. France is disgusted with Imperialism—Napoleonism—despotism, which has now mortified its pride, as it had previously outraged its intelligence and crushed its liberties. It has shown itself to be a fraud and a sham. The liberty-loving people of France will now naturally turn to the republic, which will give them the greatest strength as well as the greatest freedom; which will give their country a new life and a new glory. France has, moreover, been chastened in spirit by the results of the present war which Napoleon precipitated; and there could be no better foundation for a republic than the serious feelings and tempered passions which will certainly follow a period filled with such events as have occurred of late. We do not believe that anything will come from the intrigues of the small Orleanist faction in Paris. The old monarchy has no attractions for the present generation of Frenchmen. It is inconsistent with the spirit of the times and the genius of modern France. It would be impossible for foreign powers to establish or maintain a government in France to which the people were opposed. Nothing will suit France but the republic.

No great Republican leaders have appeared in France of late years. Their appearance was an impossibility. But there are plenty of clear-headed and strong-minded Republicans there, nevertheless. Most of those who have shown themselves on the surface have been noisy and violent men. But times like these will call out another class. We conjure them to come out, and seize their opportunity. There has always been much babble in this country about France being unfit for a Republic. It is ignorant and empty talk. We are told France has had two Republics during the last eighty years, both of which have fallen: but has it not, during the same time, had three monarchs and two Emperors, all of whom have fallen? If the overthrow of Robespierre and Lamartine proves anything, does the overthrow of Louis XVI., Napoleon I., Charles X., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III. prove nothing? We trust that the French people are fit for a Republic, and that a Republic is the form of government best suited for France.

We look hopefully for the developments of the next few weeks or months. If, out of the tribulations of the present day, the Republic shall arise, then will come for France times of liberty and true glory.

WHY AMERICANS SYMPATHIZE WITH GERMANY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The German Patriotic Aid Societies appeal quite as strongly to the judgment as to the feeling of the American people in their statement of the considerations which underlie the present conflict. Some of these considerations events had already revealed. The earlier misconceptions, which regarded the contest as one between King William, who believes himself to be a ruler by divine right, and Louis Napoleon, who had made himself a ruler by fraud, were soon dispelled. The cause of Prussia had become merged in the larger and juster cause of a united Germany; the dynastic ambition of Napoleon became subordinate to the ill-regulated aggressiveness of a united France. Instead of a struggle between Emperor and King, we were called upon to witness the battle of two nationalities, the representatives, respectively, of opposite and irreconcilable ideas, and embodying types of diverse national character. As between William or Bismarck and Napoleon, Americans might well have hesitated to bestow their sympathy. But as between a people devoted to plodding industry, thrifty and intelligent, earnest and wise in their aspirations after liberty, seeking no further territorial aggrandizement, but simply the quiet consolidation of minor States which the selfishness of petty sovereigns had kept divided—and a people destitute of practical ideas of freedom, with no national purpose but the glory of France, incapable of the self-control which is at the root of popular government, and dazzled by the tinsel of an empire resting upon treachery and prolonged by fraud—it was impossible long to pause. The great body of the American people comprehended the situation at a glance, and gave their sympathy to the German cause.

To justify this preference, it is not necessary to applaud the Government of Prussia, or the steps by which it has reached its present position. These are minor points in the case. The essential points relate to the ultimate purpose and the obvious tendency of the growth which has converted Prussia into a mighty German power. There are incidents in her history which it is impossible to extenuate; there is a degree of absolutism in some of her older pretensions for which no excuse can be found. What then? The instinctive yearning for constitutional freedom which animates the German people finally proved too strong for King William, and a determination to exact respect for the guarantees of freedom begins to restrain even Bismarck. Both have been instruments in the accomplishment of a work which they will hereafter only partially control. Not more surely will German unity gradually extinguish the paltry grand dukes and mimic sovereigns who alone have been interested in perpetuating division than will the harsh authority of Bismarck and the antiquated ideas of his King disappear before the expanding power of the German people. And the purpose which has sustained their patient pursuit after union affords the best possible pledge against the abuse of the influence which must follow victory over France. They want unity for the sake of Germany—not to make Germany a scourge to other nations. The power which unity implies they propose to exercise only as a means of securing to themselves the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, and the cultivation of those arts of peace which supplement freedom with prosperity, and impart permanence to both. Both are presupposed in the organization of their military system, which depends for its efficiency upon harmonious relations between the people and the government.

On the other hand, the French people have been educated to regard France as an arbiter among the nations. The first Napoleon deposed and installed kings at his pleasure; and the third Napoleon has asserted his right to decide the fate of thrones in a similar manner. Incessant military and naval preparations could not go on among such a people, under such a ruler, without arousing the spirit of neighboring peoples. There could be no general disarmament while France remained a constant menace. The fact that Prussia pushed forward her preparations proves nothing against the peaceful disposition of the German people. The hopes of France rested upon the prevention of German unity, and the resistance of united Germany became sooner or later inevitable. Greater energy has converted the German army into the invading force, but that is a circumstance which does not alter the moral relations of the belligerents.

If, then, American sympathy preponderates on the side of Germany, it is from no lack of appreciation of French valor, and from no disinclination to analyze the merits of the struggle. There are, indeed, reasons why, apart from all else, the German cause should here be the popular cause. The value of our German citizens, their tried adhesion to the Union in its perils, their appreciation of its principles, and their vast contributions to its prosperity, are quite enough to explain any partiality that might exist. But judging of the contest by the results it involves, and by the motives and character of the peoples immediately concerned, the considerations which may be expected to sway American feeling on the side of Germany are obvious and conclusive.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE CITY MISSION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Is now in active operation. The undersigned, General Superintendent (by appointment of the Bishop), would respectfully and earnestly urge upon members of the Church particularly, and Christian people generally, the necessity of united and combined effort in the extension of the knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ among the neglected portions of our community, and in providing for the relief of those in our midst who are "in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity."

The present time demands unusual exertions on the part of Christians to stem the tide of sin and wickedness which is coming up over our city.

All moneys sent us designed for the support of Missionaries, for defraying the expenses of Halls and Chapels for Divine worship, and for the relief of the destitute, will be thankfully received and carefully and usefully applied.

The Rooms of the City Mission, No. 225 South NINTH Street, are open daily from 8 to 4 o'clock.

Let every one come up to the help of the Lord.

Rev. SAMUEL DURBOROW,
General Superintendent.
W. W FRAZIER, Jr., Treasurer,
8 26 5t No. 101 S. FRONT Street.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
[4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ NOTICE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUGUST 25, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

8 25 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2[FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 8 6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 86m

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 5 1 tuths[

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26[

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 86m

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 305 BROADWAY,
New York.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 73d P. V. [7 11 tf

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.
AN ELEGANT STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. E. GOULD,
8 26 No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 23 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARC

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [8 23 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF T. BORROMEO COLLEGE,
For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each
Also, Larger, Mounted.....25 cents each
THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1 50 EACH.
DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 tf A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 6m

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street.
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.
Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.
1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.
Next session begins September 12. Circulars at LEE & WALKER'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.
Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.

During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the School of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.

8 13 W. STRONG.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 15.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. The twenty-first year of this ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street.
Particulars from circulars. 8 13 to 1

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.
CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
8 13 1m Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The session will open on MONDAY, September 5. Applications may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES M. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 15 mwf 19 1 Head Master.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m*

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT Family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26*

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be reopened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Good accommodations can be had at this FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Address
8 17 10trp* LYCETT & SAWYER, Proprietors.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 26 3p4

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 CORTLIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 1870.

"The Modern Thinker."

I will take it for granted that you are not aware that a new magazine has been started in this city. How often it is to be published, or whether it is to be published at all after this first number, is not known by any one, and will depend upon whether or not the money is forthcoming. It is called *The Modern Thinker*, and is called "an organ for the most advanced speculations in philosophy, science, sociology, and religion." The mottoes it bears upon its title-page are selected from St. Paul, Auguste Comte, and Anonymous. The quotation from St. Paul reads, "Whom, therefore, ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I unto you." Auguste Comte is made to say, "Live for others," which may be set down as good for Auguste Comte, although he did lose his reason. Anonymous says, "There is no death—only change. Matter is indestructible; force imperishable. The form of personality disappears; the substance lives forever. We can demonstrate an objective as well as a subjective immortality, but not a personal immortality." Anonymous is quoted from twice, and winds up with, "Eternity should not be regarded as a straight line, but as a circle without beginning or end."

Now there is a great deal that is curious in this magazine—in its general appearance, in the recklessness with which its principle, or what many would regard as its want of principle, is stated, and in the circumstances under which it makes its appearance. Its editor is D. Goodman, and the vehemence with which Mr. Goodman states his opinions is, to say the least of it, amusing. In accordance with some of his convictions the magazine is printed upon paper of various colors: green, pink, yellow, buff, and slate-color. He abhors the black and white of the generality of printed matter. In his very first article he says, indeed, that he does "not hesitate to assert that white and black for reading matter are simply infamous and damnable. They are murderous outrages upon the sense of sight." This is very strong language; but perhaps Mr. Goodman makes up for it by having very weak sight. He takes a very singular method of proving, however, that his plan is the best. I defy any one to get up from a perusal of this rainbow-printed pamphlet, and affirm, with truth, that his eyes are in a better condition than they would be had the printed page been plain black and white. Take the contributed essay, for instance, entitled "Steam as a Factor." It is printed with red ink upon paper which approaches buff in color. Will Mr. Goodman have the audacity to affirm that that combination is more agreeable and healthful to the eye than the ordinary black and white? I think, in view of the general tone of the publication that he edits, that he would!

Listen, however, to the names of some of the subjects upon which Mr. Goodman invites essays. One of these is, "Is there a beginning and end, or should eternity be regarded as a circle rather than a straight line?" Another is, "Is there a 'language of man,' common to the whole race?" A third is, "Which should be the head of the family—the man or the woman?" A fourth reads, "Is Stupiculture practicable?" And a fifth is, "What do the laws of heredity teach us?"

Understand me. I do not want only to make fun of the beginning of an enterprise which it certainly required a good deal of moral courage to start. Of course it has its ridiculous side, and of course that side is very easily discoverable. For instance, there are in New York any number of metaphysical smatterers who have skimmed through the writings of Auguste Comte and think they understand all about "Positivism," and who jump at the opportunity for self-display which the starting of a magazine like *The Modern Thinker* bestows upon them. They are a set of half-talented people, who seem to have few or none of the prudent virtues of life, and who manage to scrape along, no one knows positively how, without ever laying up anything for a rainy day. This is the sort of people who write stories for the weekly and Sunday papers, make applications for the positions of literary editors or dramatic critics, endeavor to get up contracts for the contribution of didactic essays, addressed, under jovial and familiar guise, to the young, and spasmodically indite the dreariest and most incoherent poetry that ever found its way into the waste-basket. They may have read a great deal, but they cannot be called students; they may talk glibly and plausibly, but they succeed only in giving you the impression that there is a screw loose in them somewhere. They are never quite understood by the class of people among whom their lot is cast, but they suffer compensation in the belief that they are pioneers and martyrs, and that their days of appreciation will come after they are laid in their graves. This class of people—among whom are some of the best-hearted to be found anywhere in the world—will make a dead set at *The Modern Thinker*. They hold themselves superior to the prejudices and sarcasms of society, and imagine that they are glorifying their lives when they are simply exposing their ignorance and intellectual lop-sidedness.

I have spent more time than I could really afford to spend in examining this first number of *The Modern Thinker*. There is a wonderful essay, printed in bronze-colored ink on buff-colored paper, and entitled "The Scientific Basis of Orthodoxy." To read it is to take the shortest road to the question, "How I lost my senses?" The author winds up a long argument of twenty-two pages by remarking that "History is the struggle of the human in the direction of the-anthropy, eventuating in incarnation, and having for its end the ultimate historical synthesis of the human with the God-consciousness."

By all means.

Yes.

There is no question in the matter.

After admitting these simple premises, no one will be found to deny the consoling and lucid conclusion that the problem is, "Given the objective and subjective poles in matter to find the x of the grand unity."

Any schoolboy could solve such a simple algebraic question.

Much more ALI BABA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of journeymen plumbers was held last evening at the hall Eighth and Locust streets. The reports indicated a prosperous state of the trade, good prices being paid for labor, some of the men receiving $4 per day. The number of journeymen plumbers in the city was reported at 225.

—At a meeting of the Board of School Directors of the Twenty-sixth section, held on the 25th, Miss Anna Robertson was elected Principal of the Edwin M. Stanton Girls' Grammer School, in that ward. Miss Robertson has been an approved teacher in that section for ten years.

—A meeting of working men, under the auspices of Carpenters' Union No. 89, was held last evening in Kater Hall, on South street, below Sixteenth, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the proposed importation of Chinese laborers with a view to supplant the native and naturalized population of this country.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 116⅝.

—A protest has been lodged with our Government by Prussia against the firing on flags of true by the French.

—Cuban advices tell of engagements resulting disastrously to the Spaniards, of incessant fighting throughout the island, and of the probable evacuation of Puerto Principe.

—Two masked men entered a United States express car on the Missouri Pacific train near Jefferson City, yesterday morning, overpowered the messenger and robbed the safe of $10,800 in money.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY—PRUSSIA CONFESSES TO ITS VIOLATION, BUT SAYS IT WAS UNAVOIDABLE—THE GRAND PARIS ADVANCE—CAVALRY ONLY FIFTY MILES FROM THE CITY.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—(Special to the New York *Herald*.)—The subscriptions for the wounded deposited in boxes hung up in the streets of Paris amount to 4000 francs daily. Yesterday, 1020 oxen, 362 cows, 26,542 sheep, and 1012 pigs were taken into the city of Paris. Thirteen deputies have been drawn for the army. Clessinger, the sculptor, has volunteered in the army. The loss to German commerce by the French blockade is a million dollars daily.

The *Constitutionnel* denies that Germans have been expelled from France. At the beginning of the war they were prevented from leaving; subsequently, however, all restriction was removed, and those who left did so of their own accord. The men who pretend that they were expelled by force falsify. It, however, Paris is besieged, the authorities will take such measures as the public safety may demand.

The *Constitutionnel* wonders that Thiers should refuse to accept a place in the Committee of Defense. His great patriotism and connection with the construction of the walls of Paris made it natural to select him among the first for the position.

It is said Count Darn will be appointed in his place.

The town of St. Avold having failed, on account of the total exhaustion, to furnish the rations, forage and money demanded by the Prussians, was given up to pillage for one hour.

Among the Prussians badly wounded in the battles of last week is Baron von Rahdin, husband of Pauline Lucca.

Le Public says important information was received to-day by the Government concerning the positions, numbers, and movements of the enemy. The corps of Prince Frederick Charles and a portion of the King's army is undoubtedly marching on Paris, while General Steinmetz is left to hold Bazaine. The enemy may reach Paris within six days, should there be no change in their plans. The Senate and Corps were to be notified of these facts to-day.

The Corps Legislatif went into Committee of the Whole last night and held a secret session, during which ample explanations were made by the Government in regard to the defenses of the capital. To-day a similar sitting will be had. Trochu did not attend the sitting last night, as the Minister of War, his superior officer, was present.

Sixty thousand dollars have been received here from French residents in the United States for the wounded, and a large sum has been received from Constantinople.

The latest news from Strasburg is that six persons had been killed, sixteen houses burned, and the cathedral slightly damaged. The people take refuge in their cellars. The fire from the town has killed a large number of the besiegers. As many spies still lurk in the city the commandant has ordered the soldiers to shoot any person seen on roofs.

Pfalzburg continues its heroic defense. A church and twenty-one houses have been destroyed by the enemy's shells, and the garrison have repelled two assaults in which the Prussians lost fifteen hundred men. The town is well supplied with provisions and munitions of war. They have been summoned repeatedly to capitulate, and its commander replies that he will blow the place up first.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day, the Minister of the Interior said the army of the Crown Prince seemed yesterday to have arrested its onward course, but it commenced advancing again to-day. It is the duty of the Government to warn the Chambers, France, and the people of Paris of the fact.

Count Palikao, in the Chambers yesterday, broke out in bitter denunciation of the Prussian spies. That they abounded in Paris, he pointed to the recent judgment of the council of war as a proof. He had further evidence, which he could not show the members. He hoped they would rely on his firmness, and added:—"I have in my hands all the means necessary to repress disorder, and shall answer to the Chamber for the preservation of the public tranquillity."

Jules Favre, in the course of debate, trusted there was no citizen in France so base as to look for defeat and national ruin as the foundation of his hopes. Such a person he denounced as thrice cursed.

MEZIERES, Aug. 26, via Paris.—Details which are coming in here show that the Prussians received a serious check and suffered enormous losses in the battles of last week. After the last battle the wounded of both armies were brought here. There were over 12,000 Prussians, who were treated as well as our own wounded. The battle of the 18th was a real success for our arms. Its result was to render it impossible for all of King William's army to join that of the Crown Prince. Only a small portion of the King's troops went from Pont-a-Mousson to Bar-le-Duc to take part in the movement on Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—MacMahon is trying to reach Bazaine by way of Mezieres, Montmedy, and Thionville, but the Prussians have cut through Varennes and Dun. There is fighting going on between Dun, Buzangy, and Mouzay (Vouzieres). According to all probability there will be an important action before long not far from Montmedy.

The following are the particulars of the recent violation of the flag of truce on the 19th of August:—A farm house in the field was filled with French wounded. Our surgeons were so busy they could not immediately attend to them, and Colonel Verdy, with a flag of truce, went to the enemy's lines to get the French to send surgeons to the sufferers. As he approached, waving a flag, he was fired upon, as before reported, and his mission of humanity was defeated. A similar case occurred at Marsal, where the besieged fired on a flag which brought a summons to surrender. There are now 20,000 French prisoners of war in Germany.

The New York *World's* special correspondent at Bar-le-Duc writes that Bazaine is surrounded in Metz by the Prussian troops, and it is expected that he will be compelled to capitulate, his troops being short of provisions.

LONDON, Aug. 26—10 P. M.—Prussian cavalry are reported at Doulevant, St. Remy, Brienne, Sandres, and Chateau Thierry, the latter fifty miles from Paris.

The *Siecle*, contemplating the probability of the bombardment of Paris, urgently recommends the removal of the pictures from the galleries of the Louvre and the books from the Imperial Library.

A letter from Berlin says the French, in all their actions, begin to fire so soon that they cause great slaughter before the Prussians are within charging distance. It is admitted that the French fight bravely, but it is asserted that the positions they leave would have been retained under the same circumstances if occupied by the Prussians.

The King of Prussia left the battle-field at Rezonville at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. As he passed through Gersee he was attended by Moltke, Trochu, Verdig, Prince Frederick Charles, the Duke of Mechlenburg, and Count Kuklsoff. Count von Bismarck, who was exploring the field of battle in a carriage, with General Sheridan, was not to be found when asked for by the King, and did not come in until dusk.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—(Special to N. Y. *Tribune*)—The best information about Bazaine's army, which a German official telegram now proves is shut up in Metz, makes his strength about 60,000. MacMahon's army cannot exceed 100,000 really good troops, the remainder being raw levies. The Prussian force left at Metz, or within supporting distance, is computed at 253,000, after deducting 100,000 sent to reinforce the Crown Prince.

LONDON, Aug. 26—(Special to New York *Herald*).—A special despatch from Berlin has been received in this city, which says that General Von Falkenstein is reported to be moving with a great part of his army to relieve King William and join the Crown Prince.

The North German Government has offered Mr. Washburne, through Mr. Bancroft, further supplies of means for the support of indigent Germans expelled from Paris.

Among the killed by the unmasking of a battery of mitrailleuses at Mars-la-Tour were Counts Westerp and Wesdalan, Barons Kleist, Witztelun, and Grimm, Prince Reuss and other noblemen of high rank.

Advices from Paris report that eight departments in possession of the Prussians, lower and upper Rhine, Moselle, Meurthe, Meuse, Vosges, Marne, and Haute Marne, contain 3,361,000 inhabitants, and great suffering exists in consequence of Prussian requisitions.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·21	MOON SETS	7·33
SUN SETS	6·41	HIGH WATER	2·12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Sch R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Almoner, Gary, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Workman & Co.

Bark Sam Sheppard, Evans, Cienfuegos, George C. Carson & Co.

Brig William Welsh, Snow, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Brig C. V. Williams, Troyard, Charleston, S. C., C. Haslam & Co.

Schr John Crocker, Hodgdon, Savannah, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Forest Eagle, Hosmer, 49 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—Mr. Senade and family; Mr. A. B. Whiting and wife; Mrs. J. K. Cummings and daughter; W. B. Shaw and wife; Mr. James Maguire and family; Mr. W. R. Parmler; Mr. J. Parmley; Miss Lemond; Mrs. Buswell; Mrs. Robertson and son, Miss Cooper, Miss Griffith and [illegible]r; Messrs. Moore, H. K. W. Hall, Gray C. Haske[illegible] E. Allen, H. W. Warren. Below Bombay Hook, saw a barkentine bound up; off Bombay Hook, ship Enoch Talbot, from Liverpool; off Reedy Island, a brig; also, a brig off Wilmington Creek, names not ascertained.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. bark Agenora, Olsen, from Bonaire, with salt to John Dallett & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, 9 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Roamer, Foss, 23 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Tennessee, Creed, 7 days from Vinalhaven, with granite to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr William and James, Dutten, 7 days fm James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr William Wilson, Wilson, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Edna Harwood, Harwood, 15 days from Bangor, with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Searsville, Chase, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Ocean Belle, Coffin, 7 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Crescent Lodge, Hatch, 7 days fm Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day fm Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr St. Croix, Eaton, from Gardiner, with ice.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 26.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Mary Dunn, with wheat, for New Brunswick.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 26.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

C. H. Gage, A. H. Griswold, U. S. Grant, W. T. Blessing, and D. R. Graves, with coal, for N. York.

Dido, with coal, for Philadelphia. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 27.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

S. M. Crans, with lumber to D. R. Hautz & Co.

G. W. Larmour, with lumber, for Newark.

Sallie and Ann, with stone to order.

Harry and Leslie, with coal, for Chester.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 26—10·30 A. M.—Went to sea this A. M., a ship from above. A bark, two brigs, and ten schooners are coming down, with a stiff breeze.

In the harbor, schrs General Conner, from Matanzas for orders; E. S. Gildersleeve, from New York for Savannah, with mainboom broken, and ten schrs unknown. A bark entered this A. M.

Wind N. Thermometer, 79.

4 P. M.—The pilot boat Cope reports ship Enoch Talbot, from Liverpool, at Bombay Hook this A. M.

Passed in to-day, a barkentine and a large schr. A light bark passed up in tow at 1 P. M.; also, a herm.-rigged steamer.

Coming in below, a bark, brig, and 2 schrs.

Went to sea to-day, ship John Barbour, bark Mary Cooke, brigs Hermes and Normanby.

In the harbor, a bark from outside, bound up; schrs General Connor, for Philadelphia; E. S. Gildersleeve, for repairs; brig Samuel Welsh, bound out, and some forty schrs mostly bound eastward.

Wind N., blowing fresh. Thermometer, 80.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Calabria, McMickan, from Liverpool 16th inst., at Boston yesterday.

Br. steamer Batavia, Le Messurier, fm Liverpool, Queenstown, and Boston, at New York 25th inst.

Br. steamer Samaria, Martyn, cleared at N. York 25th inst. for Liverpool.

Br. steamer City of Cork, Allen, from Liverpool 13th, at Halifax P. M. 24th inst., and cleared at 2 P. M. 25th for Boston and New York.

Steamer Hugh McCulloch (revenue), Henriques, at New Haven 24th inst. from Delaware Bay via New London.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, from New Orleans via Havana and Key West, at Baltimore 25th inst.

Steamer Moro Castle, Greene, cleared at New York 25th inst. for Havana.

Steamer Sherman, Crowell, at New Orleans 25th inst. from New York.

Steamer United States, Blanchard, s'ld from New Orleans 23th inst. for New York.

Steamer Georgia, Tucker, from New York, at Fernandina 16th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 25th inst.

Steamer J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 26th inst.

Steamer Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, has on board 270 bbls. spirits turpentine, 915 do. rosin, 50 do. pitch, 5 bales cotton, 5 do. rags, 110,000 feet lumber, and 17 empty ale barrels.

Brig Tangier, Rose, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 24th inst.

Brig Edith, Cole, hence for Boston, was spoken 23d inst., 40 miles S. E. of Cape May.

Brig Nathaniel Stevens, Saunders, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

Brig Albert, 15 days from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia (80 reported), was spoken 24th inst., 35 miles S. E. of Fenwick Island—perhaps the Alva, below.

Schr Helen M. Bates, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 24th inst.

Schr C. Haddon, Wainwright, hence, at New Haven 24th inst.

Schr Argus Eye, Thompson, from Salem for Philadelphia, was spoken 24d inst., 35 miles S. S. E. of Cape May.

Schr E. S. Patten, hence, at Norwich 24th inst.

Schrs A. Trudell, Reading RR. No. 41, and Reading RR. No. 41, for New York, sailed from Norwich 24th inst.

Schr George S. Potter, hence, at New London 24th inst., for Allyn's Point.

Schrs J. Maxfield, May, and George E. Thatcher, Thatcher, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

Schr Eugene Borda, Dukes, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Portsmouth 20th inst.

Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, hence, at Norfolk 24th instant.

Schr Helen, Jonet, hence, at Washington, D. C., 25th inst.

Schr Franconia, Jarvis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 23d inst.

Schrs C. H. Hawley, Bayles, from Port Jefferson for Philadelphia; Lavinia Bell, Bayles, from Philadelphia for Norwich; and B. Brady, Mulligan, from New Haven for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 25th inst.

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,496 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Barrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200,000

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts, John Stallman, Albert Ashmead, Joseph Handsbury, William Ashmead, M. D., Abram Rex, Nicholas Rittenhouse, Nathan L. Jones, James F. Langstroth, Charles Weiss, Joseph Boucher, Charles Millman, Charles H. Stokes.

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,734

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
80,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	80,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	$46,900 00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270 00 Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
Real Estate		35,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		$23,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		25,097 26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$168,318 88	
Cash in Drawer	972 26	169,291 14
		$1,852,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Pauiding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel R. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, H. Frank Robinson, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 550,732 90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Alfred Fitler, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomer James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes. John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 62t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor. 6 H 3m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Canvas for Cotton Ticking, etc. No. 20 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfmd

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL, To be given by the MÆNNERCHOR, SÆNGERBUND, JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR, AND HARMONIE, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1870, AT WISSAHICKON PARK.

Tickets, $1, admitting one gentleman and ladies. To be had at the following places:—

News Stand, Continental Hotel.
H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.
L. Meyers, Music Store, No. 1413 Chesnut street.
Lee & Walker's Music Store.
A. Watson, No. 912 Market street.
Girard House News Stand.
A. Proskauer, No. 232 South Third street.
Ladner's Military Hall, No. 532 North Third street.
T. Baltz's Ice Cream Saloon, Girard avenue, above Thirteenth street.
Office of the *Demokrat*, No. 614 Chesnut street.
Office of the *Freie Presse*, No. 418 North Fourth st.
Office of the *Abend Post*, No. 465 North Third st.
Joseph Hess, No. 1007 N. Second street. 8 27 10t3

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. SATURDAY NIGHT, August 27, SEVENTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON. Boucicault's Great Racing Drama, THE FLYING SCUD. In Act 2 will be shown Mr. GEORGE HEILOE'S GRAND CHARACTERISTIC PANORAMA, Comprising Seven Thousand Feet of Canvas. A Magnificent and Animated Picture, Illustrating the GREAT CARNIVAL TIME OF LONDON, THE DERBY DAY; OR, GOING TO THE RACES. This Afternoon, Flying Scud Matinee.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth. PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS. GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 29. GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Aug. 29. Box office open Saturday, August 27, for sale of tickets. Box office open from 10 until 4. 8 26 2t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. Established in 1862. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS. The Great Star Troupe of the World. OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Presenting to the public the FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE. Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock. Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH, below ARCH. SAPPHO OPERETTA COMPANY. Every evening. THE BEAUTIFUL "ENDYMION" MISS MAGGIE HAROLD as DIANA! SAPPHO as CUPID! Offenbach's Great Operetta, entitled "HOPE AND THE CROCODILE." NEVER BEFORE PLAYED IN AMERICA. Matinee every Saturday at 2½ o'clock. 8 22 6t

FOX'

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE SITUATION.

THE news from the seat of war grows daily more favorable to the invaders. Hope after hope cherished by the French turns out to be delusive. What is left of Bazaine's army in Metz is now so closely besieged that its surrender is confidently anticipated, and it is too weak to be an object of serious apprehension. It seems probable that a portion of the so-called "Army of the Rhine," under command of Conrobert, escaped during the battles of last week, and formed a junction with MacMahon's forces, but the Prussians do not seem to dread this combination. The French complain that their country swarms with German spies, and there is no doubt a sufficient basis for this complaint to warrant the belief that the invaders are remarkably well informed in regard to the movements of the French army. It is therefore a fair inference that the advance in force upon Paris has been undertaken with a full knowledge of the situation, and with a confident belief that MacMahon, Canrobert, and Bazaine could all be held at bay. Overwhelming numbers and undaunted courage are giving to the invaders irresistible advantages, and it is scarcely possible that the French will gain time enough to organize their new levies into effective troops before the war is brought to an abrupt termination.

The despatches from Paris show how thoroughly her citizens are alarmed. When they dwell with satisfaction upon the arrival within the environs of cattle and sheep, they indicate that a siege is considered inevitable; and when they repeat ostentatious assurances by the Ministry of ability to maintain order, they prove that great fears of a revolt prevail.

It will be a new experiment in modern warfare for a city of first-class magnitude to attempt to withstand a siege. The fortifications may be strong enough to protect an army or to resist assaults, but it remains to be seen whether any military system of defense can resist the pressure from within as well as from without which must follow the approach of the main body of the Prussian forces to the capital. If the Germans make such a demonstration it is natural to expect that they will employ every available agency to terrorize an excitable populace. They will hold out the olive branch on one hand and point to enormous siege guns with the other. It is said that they have thrown hot shot into Strasburg, and the French cannot be sure that Paris is absolutely exempt from a similar danger. When the choice of evils narrows down to a prompt decision between a treaty and the involvement in a thousand perils of one of the greatest cities of the world, with her millions of people and her varied interests, even the boldest of Frenchmen may be tempted to abandon the notion that they can only make peace after the invaders are driven beyond the Rhine. It was one thing for the Russians to burn down the huts of Moscow; it will be quite another for the French to provoke the destruction of the palaces of Paris.

THE PRUSSIAN PROTEST.

THE Prussian Under Secretary of State, Von Thile, has forwarded to Baron von Gerolt, the Minister of the North German Union at Washington, a protest against the violations of international law and the rules of civilized warfare on the part of the French by firing upon the flags of truce. Herr von Thile mentions three instances in which flags of truce were fired upon, in one of which the trumpeter accompanying the flag was killed, and he declares that it will henceforce be impossible to send flags of truce to a nation whose soldiers have lost in Africa, China, and Mexico all recollections of civilized warfare. The succession of disasters which have overwhelmed the French appears to have frenzied their soldiers as well as their citizens, and while such barbarous behavior as that of which they are now accused is on no account to be excused, the probabilities are that the leaders of the army are blameless in the matter, and that the Prussian flags of truce were fired upon by over-zealous sentinels or pickets. The French Government has got itself into sufficiently bad repute already with civilized nations by its eagerness to begin the present war without even a decent pretext, and it cannot afford to bring itself into further contempt by countenancing a style of warfare that would disgrace savages. The object of Herr von Thile in sending this protest to Baron von Gerolt was that he would communicate it to Secretary Fish, who would forward it to Minister Washburne, with directions to lay it before the French authorities in his capacity as guardian of Prussian interests in France during the continuance of hostilities. We expect that as a matter of course the French will promptly disavow what were probably the unauthorized acts of private soldiers or subordinate officers, but whether they do or not, the indications at present are that before long the Prussians will not be under the necessity of sending flags of truce for any purpose, on account of the utter rout of their opponents, or if flags of truce are sent at all it will be by the French, with propositions to surrender under the most favorable terms their enemies are willing to accord them.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH AND CHERRY.—Divine service to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 5 P. M.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. J. P. CONKRY will preach to-morrow at half-past 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 20 8 2t*

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 8 6 8St*

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. WILLIAM C. CATTELL, D. D., President of Lafayette College, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M.

☞ ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut.—Reopened to-morrow. Services 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Saturday evening prayer meeting, 7½ o'clock.

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—The Pastor, Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, will preach to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. All cordially invited.

☞ REV. ALBERT BARNES WILL PREACH in the PRINCETON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, POWELTON Avenue and THIRTY-NINTH Street, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST STREET, ABOVE FIFTEENTH.—Rev. F. F. ELLINWOOD, D.D., of New York, will preach to-morrow morning. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ YOUNG MEN AND ADULTS practically educated for Business at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844. Incorporated 1855. BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental. COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Practices, Business Papers, Commercial Law, etc. etc.

☞ TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed those who enter their names before Sept. 1. EVENING SESSIONS Commence September 15. Circulars free. 4 27 3trp*

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

AUGUST 25, 1870.—The various Ward Executive Committees are requested to meet on or before TUESDAY, August 30, and adopt such measures as will insure a complete canvass in their respective wards.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

Attest—
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries. 8 26 2t

☞ COLORED CAMP MEETING AT EVERETT GROVE, MEDIA,

the camp to be continued for several days. Trains will leave the depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, on SUNDAY, Aug. 28, 1870, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Tickets will be sold at reduced rates.

8 26 2t* WILLIAM MAXWELL, Minister.

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 409 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.

8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

NOTICE.—ROBERT T. KNIGHT, of the late firm of DANIEL R. & ROBERT T. KNIGHT, CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS, informs his customers and friends that he is prepared to undertake and superintend any work they may have in his line.

R. T. KNIGHT,
8 27 3t* No. 1303 GREEN Street.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 8 6 s 13t

REMNANTS OF NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN lace.

A large lot of Remnants, of different lengths, now offered very cheap.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

Sample pairs, out of order from showing, very cheap, together with quantities, by the pair or yard, under regular prices.

NOTTINGHAM LACE TIDIES,

Of nearly every size and shape, from 13 cents to $1·25. Also, a line of German Knitted Tidies at 25, 31, 44, 55, 75, about the value of the cotton in them.

IRISH CROCHET TIDIES.

A variety of pretty designs, at reduced prices.

APPLIQUE LACE TIDIES.

Over fifty different designs, from very small at 15 cents to very large at $2·75; very much better than usual for the price, at

WORNE'S,
1t No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

ORGANS.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL ORGANS,

Warranted Unexcelled and Satisfactory to Purchasers,

COSTING FROM $650 TO $3000 EACH.

With good Second-hand Organs for sale, and Organ any size built to order by

WM. B. D. SIMMONS & CO.,

No. 120 CHARLES Street, Boston, Mass.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the Third Reformed Church, Tenth street, Philadelphia, contain Organs of our recent make. 6 11 s6m*

CLOTHING.

CLOTHES

FOR SALE AT

POPULAR PRICES

AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL!

The Popularity of our Clothes is due to their Excellence, and to the popular prices at which we sell them.

More Popular than ever are the Summer Suits which are now GOING OFF AT A MOST

Awful Reduction!

For the sake of closing out
The balance of the summer stock,
The public shall have this stock at their own price.
We will not stand about a few dollars, now
Come and see the goods, and how we have marked them down.
No cheaper clothes to be purchased anywhere.
No finer suits than these in the world.
No more beautiful fits than these.
Cheaper than ever.
Come! Come!
COME!
Come in a hurry if you want those cheap Summer Suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,

No. 824 CHESNUT Street,

CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO, (6 27t*

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND VISITATION OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

(in full uniform)

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

ON

FRIDAY, August 26, 1870,

remaining until

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 29th.

The various Commanderies of Knights Templar have made arragements for a repetition of their visit to Atlantic City this season, leaving VINE Street Ferry at 3:30 P. M.,

ON FRIDAY, August 26.

PROGRAMME WHILE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Complimentary Hops will be given at each of the hotels by the proprietors.

SATURDAY.

At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for parade on the beach.

At 8 P. M. the "Grand Knight Templar's Reception" will be given at headquarters, under the auspices of Cyrene Commandery, preceded by a display of fireworks illustrating Masonic emblems.

SUNDAY.

Rev. Sir WM. H. JEFFERYS, E. G. P. of New Jersey, will lead in devotion in the Methodist Church.

MONDAY,

At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for the Grand Review before the Grand Officers.

Sir WM. WALLACE GOODWIN, P. E. C. Cyrene Commandery and E. G. G. of New Jersey, will have general command.

General Headquarters will be at the Sea-View Excursion House.

Round trip tickets, good from Friday afternoon until Monday afternoon, inclusive, $3.

See time table for running of trains, etc. 8 16

EXCURSION FROM PHILADELPHIA AND Haddonfield to Atlantic City, for Gunning, Fishing, and other pleasures, on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, 1870, leaving VINE Street Wharf at 6:15 A. M., and COOPER'S POINT at 6:30 A. M., having ten hours on the beach.

Fare for the round trip, $1·25. Tickets for sale at Vine street wharf and Cooper's Point.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

1t* WILLIAM PLUM.

FOR SALE.

"ST. ALBAN'S PLACE."—A FEW MORE houses on this beautiful street will be offered for rent on moderate terms. The street is a new one extending from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth street, north of Catharine street. The houses are medium sized, and have all the modern conveniences. Facing a park adorned with fountains, vases, and flowers, they are especially attractive, and present great inducements as a place of residence. Several of them are already occupied. Applicants for those now offered will inquire at the office of JOSEPH JAMES, No. 801 GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, corner of Catharine street, or of C. M. LESLIE, No. 717 SANSOM Street.

☞ Get out of South street cars at Gray's Ferry road and walk down two squares to the houses, or get out of the Pine street cars at Twenty-second, with a pass over their Gray's Ferry branch to the houses. 1t

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

PALACE AND HOVEL;

OR,

Phases of London Life.

By D. J. KIRWAN, the well-known Journalist. A beautiful Octavo, fully illustrated. Contains a graphic and truthful statement of the SIGHTS, SECRETS and SENSATIONS of the great city; its high and low life, from the Queen in Buckingham Palace to the Scarlet Woman of Pimlico; from the Vagabond in Princely Robes to the Condemned Criminal in Newgate. The most popular and salable book in the market. Circulars and sample pages sent free. Address

D. ASHMEAD, Agent,

8 27 stuth3t No. 724 CHESNUT St., Philada.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC. BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD.

7 14 thatu3m* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

$25,000—PARTNER WANTED IN AN old-established business that will net that amount per year. Address T. J. W. "Ledger" Office.

8 9

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

MUSLINS.

Our offerings for the present season of this most important class of Goods for domestic use will excel those of any former season, both in extent of stock and variet of fabrics offered.

FROM OUR IMMENSE STOCK

Our patrons will be enabled to select any width, weight, or quality of

SHIRTING, SHEETING, ETC.,

Known in the markets of this country, and having evidence that heretofore our system of furnishing these goods to the consumer at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES

Was appreciated by the community, we shall continue to offer the same inducements.

OUR STOCK OF CANTON FLANNELS

Is also now complete, and embraces full lines of the ENGLISH SWANSDOWN, besides all the most celebrated domestic makes.

LINEN GOODS.

In House-furnishing Linens, we offer our own importations, besides choice selections from the stocks of our largest importers.

OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT

Cannot be surpassed for variety of assortment in Fresh New Goods. Families, Hotels, and Public Institutions are respectfully invited to examine, and especially to compare prices.

We enumerate in part:

SHEETING LINENS,

Heavy and Fine, from 87 1-2 Cents Up.

PILLOW-CASE LINENS FROM 50 CENTS UP.

SHIRT FRONT LINENS. **BUTCHER'S LINENS.**

FINE DAMASK TOWELS, 25 CENTS UP.

HUCKABACK TOWELS, 10 CENTS UP.

BATHING TOWELS, 20 CENTS UP.

NAPKINS, $1 PER DOZEN UP.

DOYLIES, 65 CENTS PER DOZEN UP.

NURSERY DIAPERS IN ALL WIDTHS.

CRUMB LINENS.

BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

UNBLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

SHIRT BOSOMS, OUR OWN MAKE.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CORNELIUS & SONS

RETAIL SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY Street

Philadelphia.

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Etc.

OF

Superior Styles and Finish

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths2m4p

CORNELIUS & SONS.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris.

Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies.

P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the

CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES,

Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is *Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc.* Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create *Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation,* and *Kidney Diseases.*

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals *in vacuo,* the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome,* and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes.*

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.

This is the only process in operation in the State of Pennsylvania for refining whiskies in "*vacuo.*" 7 30 stuth4ptf P. HEVNER.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
All kinds of Summer Clothing better in Cut, Make, and Fit than any other Stock of Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia, and sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

RICH PARIS DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS, AT KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.
NEW STYLES AND ALL PRICES.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE MOTHER CAN RELY UPON MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

THE GRAND SURPRISE!—The grey-haired can hardly believe their eyes when they see their whitened locks restored to their pristine beauty by a clear and transparent fluid. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is the article in question and is free from any sediment.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

THE FOURTH AND LAST SALE of *all* the unsold *Lots* in the *New Town of Morton* on the West Chester Railroad comes off on Monday, 29th inst., with usual Free Excursion Train leaving the West Chester Depot at 9 o'clock on that day.
BIRCH & SON, Auctioneers.

A GOOD HOTEL is a benefit to the community, and Boston may well be proud of its noted AMERICAN HOUSE, so long and so well kept by Lewis Rice, Esq. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished, it need fear no competitor.

TORRERT'S OLD DOMINION TABLE SAUCE is the nicest thing to sharpen the appetite and give healthy tone to the digestive organs, besides giving delicious flavor to meats, fish, soups, oysters, game, etc.

DIED.

BICKNELL.—At Hanover, N. H., on Friday, August 25, Mrs. EMILY L. BICKNELL, widow of Rufus Bicknell, M. D., and daughter of the late W. S. Streckton, of this city.

JACOBY.—On the 22d instant, JESSE JACOBY, aged 34 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, Mount Vernon Circle, B. and S. of H.; Franklin Lodge, S. T. of L.; Mohegan Tribe, I. O. R. M.; and the Pennsylvania Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 913 Melon street.

JOHNSON.—On the 25th instant, at Boonville, N. Y., Miss GERTRUDE L. JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, Pa., aged 27 years.

MASSEY.—On the morning of the 27th inst., SYRGRAVES A., son of William and Fanny Massey, aged 29 years.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer 6 31 tuths

CROQUET.
THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,
The latest Novelties for the season.
Call and examine samples. Prices reasonable.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

COAL.
THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company
Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known
"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL," OR THE Newport Coal,
From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.
As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.
Parties buying Coal at the
PRESENT LOW PRICES
Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.
Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,
AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
8 26 1m] Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

THE COAL BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARried on at No. 507 S. BROAD Street and No. 1118 WASHINGTON Avenue, by the late firm of Branson & Bro., will be continued by the surviving partner, David Branson, under the old firm name of BRANSON & BRO. A good assortment of the best qualities of Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Bituminous coal always on hand, carefully prepared and promptly delivered, at moderate prices. 8 23 6t

BEST QUALITY HARD AND FREE-BURNING ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL at lowest market prices. Shamokin and Lorberry Nut for carters at liberal discount.
EASTWICK & BRO.,
Yards, TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

BARTLETT,
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstu3m ABOVE CHESNUT.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF Leading Journals ON THE MERIT OF DR. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like DR. FITLER'S WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

DOCTOR FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
Among the various remedies prepared for the cure of Rheumatism there is none that can compare with Dr. FITLER'S. Compounded as it is by a regular practitioner of over thirty years' standing, the immense confidence that the public place in it is well and deservedly bestowed. Thousands of certificates have voluntarily been given in its favor, and many of the cures that it has made have been of cases that have been pronounced incurable by some of the most eminent physicians of the land. Rheumatic sufferers should try it. They will find it a positive specific for the cure of their painful ailment.—*Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
No more painful ailments afflict humanity than Rheumatism and Gout, and, until the advent of DR. FITLER'S GREAT REMEDY, no diseases were more difficult to cure. The patient toil, scientific research, and incessant application for years, however, of Dr. Fitler, have supplied the world with a specific in those complaints, whose goodly ministrations have made it a positive boon—a veritable Balm of Gilead—to suffering humanity. Thousands of the worst cases have been cured by it, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is hailed as the safest, surest, and most scientifically prepared cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia ever discovered.—*New York World.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY
Has exceeded all expectation, by its wonderful curative power. Persons who have exhausted both money and patience will be warranted, in writing, a complete, permanent cure. Thirty-seven years' experience in specially treating Rheumatism has produced this popular standard specific. Dr. Fitler graduated 1833. Diplomas at office, No. 29 South Fourth street.—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

RHEUMATISM.
This disease, once a terror to the afflicted, has lost, of late years, many of its fearful and frightful aspects. Since the introduction of DR. FITLER'S REMEDY, those suffering from the disease have happily found a means of mastering the dread disorder. The use of that specific speedily drives every vestige of Rheumatism and Neuralgia from the system, and being purely vegetable, it not only cures those diseases thoroughly and effectively, but it also improves the general health, and leaves the system strengthened and invigorated. Rheumatic sufferers, by all means, should try it and prove its singular efficacy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
This great specific for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, since its introduction to the public, has met with a success unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Dr. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania of the year 1833, and a physician in active practice ever since, devoted years of patient research and experiment in perfecting it, and the cures that it has since made outnumber those of *all* other rheumatic remedies in the land combined. Thousands of certificates have been given of the wonderful cures it has effected of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and throughout the land it is hailed by those suffering the tortures of those terrible diseases. Being purely vegetable, its use cannot injure the most delicate constitution, and those afflicted with Rheumatism or Neuralgia can safely try it, and with the assurance too that it will speedily bring them back to health.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

DR. FITLER.
This eminent practitioner, by the discovery of his wonderful specific for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has laid suffering humanity under a debt of gratitude that can hardly be repaid. Thousands of the most painful cases on record, of the diseases alluded to, have been cured by that marvelous preparation, and thousands more, who are now using it, are on the road to the same blissful condition of restored happiness and health. What it has done in thousands of instances it can do again, and we say to all rheumatic sufferers—try it, be convinced and be cured.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

$5000 WILL BE PAID
To any person producing a preparation showing half as many living genuine permanent cures as
DR. FITLER'S
VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
The scientific prescription of Professor JOSEPH P. FITLER, M. D., one of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made Rheumatism a specialty thirty-seven years,
PERMANENTLY CURING
WITH THIS REMEDY,
50 IN EVERY 100 PATIENTS TREATED;
so warranted under oath, from registered cases—a result unparalleled. It is a pleasant medicine, free from injurious drugs (sworn vouchers from renowned prominent physicians endorsing Dr. Fitler accompany each bottle.) To protect sufferers from risk, a legal guarantee stating number of bottles warranted to cure will be forwarded without charge to any person sending by letter a full, truthful description of case. In case of failure to cure, the amount paid will be refunded.
Price, $1 50 per bottle; six bottles, $7 50. Medical advice sent by letter gratis.
Address Dr. FITLER, Office No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or No. 704 BROADWAY, New York.
Sold or obtained by Druggists. 8 29

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.
The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [7 13m

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
G O L D
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.
Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.
The cheapest investment authorized by law are
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 8

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE

MacMahon's Northern Movement.

What it is to Accomplish.

A Fight Near Montmedy

The Defense of Paris.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Gold and Silver Exports.

Important Trade Statistics.

Bank Collections in the South.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Rioting in Berlin—Bismarck's House Attacked.
PARIS, Aug. 27.—A serious riot occurred in Berlin, during which Bismarck's house was attacked.

Tumult in Paris.
The Hotel Meyelbeer, in this city, kept by Germans, was also attacked last night, and only saved from total destruction by the interference of the police.

The Ex-Queen Isabella
of Spain has given her palace in Paris for the use of the wounded.

Typhus Fever
is raging in the Prussian army.

MacMahon's Northern Movement.
LONDON, Aug. 27.—The reported northern movement of MacMahon is now fully confirmed.

A Fight Near Montmedy.
There was a fight yesterday near Montmedy between the advanced cavalry detachments of the French and the Prussian armies. The latter were repulsed. Large reinforcements have been sent from Paris by the Northern Railway for MacMahon's army.

MacMahon's Tactics.
The tactics of MacMahon appear to be to gather up the broken corps, and thereby swell the ranks of his new levies, and then sweep along the borders of Belgium, avoiding an encounter with the Prussians that would be likely to involve a pitched battle.

What the Movement Will Accomplish.
By this movement he will be enabled to leave the Prussians on the south, and will probably effect a junction with Bazaine north of Metz. If successful in this MacMahon will, it is thought, strike the Prussian line of communication at St. Arnold. This is believed tobe the strategy which Count Palikao hinted at some few days ago in his communication to the Corps Legislatif.

French Losses at Rezonville.
LONDON, Aug. 27.—The official report of Bazaine shows the French loss at the battle of Rezonville to be 23,000 men.

French Insult to a Flag of Truce.
BERLIN, Aug. 27, via London, Aug. 27.—A note has been addressed from Berlin to all envoys of Prussia in regard to a flag of truce sent into the French lines, asking a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead, which truce was refused and the flag insulted on three different occasions.

Prussia Will Not Treat Until the Empire is Ended.
Prussia, therefore, declares its resolution to offer no diplomatic negotiations to the French people until the empire is declared at an end.

Ratification of the Belgian Treaty.
LONDON, Aug. 27.—The representatives of France, England, and Prussia have signed the ratification of the Belgian treaty.

The Prussian Reserves.
The *Times* this morning says, in a review of of the resources of Prussia, that three armies of reserves have been formed to await events in France, one on the Rhine, under the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, one at Berlin, under General Canstain, and one at Silesia, under General Torrenberg.

The Defenses of Paris.
Special to N. Y. Telegram.
PARIS, Aug. 27.—Preparations for the defense of Paris are still being made. The authorities have determined that every man in the city shall contribute towards or take an active part in the defense.
Two thousand vagrants, having no ostensible means of support, and of the class likely to disturb the peace of the city, were arrested yesterday. These men will either be put to work upon the fortifications or expelled from the city.

Prussian Prisoners.
Six wagon loads of Prussian prisoners, captured in the recent engagements, reached Lille to-day.

Strasburg and Pfalzburg.
The bombardment of Strasburg and Pfalzburg continues. The garrisons of both towns make a heroic defense, and but little has thus far been gained by the besiegers.

Trouble in the Prussian Camp.
Great disturbance prevails in the invading army. The Prussian soldiers quarrel with those from Bavaria and Wurtemburg, and it has been found necessary to place them in separate camps.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Storekeepers.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Under the recent law of Congress for the compensation of internal revenue storekeepers, the failure on the part of the proprietor of a bonded warehouse to reimburse the Government for the salary of storekeepers renders the property liable to seizure and distrainment for the recovery of the amount due.

Bank Collections in the South.
Heavy losses having occurred on account of the failure through the fault of local law officers to collect amounts of negotiable paper the collection of which was undertaken in due course of business, the Southern Express Company, which does the heaviest portion of this business in the South, has decided to receive no more paper for protest or acceptance except for cities of the South where regular national banks are established. It is reported that this company will receive no paper from connecting companies of the North and West except on condition that it shall not be held responsible for the collection of paper on places where there are no national banks.

Our Gold and Silver Exports.
The Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement of the value of gold and silver coin and bullion exported from New York during the four weeks ending August 20, showing an aggregate of $15,954,260, of which over fourteen millions went to Liverpool.

Trade Statistics.
Another report of trade statistics for the year ending June 30, 1870, prepared by the same Bureau, shows that the adverse balance against the United States is over fifty millions less than for the year ending June 30, 1869.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.
The route of the Northern Pacific Railroad has been recognized by the Secretary of the Interior from the eastern terminus at the mouth of the Montreal river, on Lake Superior, to Seattle, on Puget's Sound, and maps are in course of preparation showing the line of the road and the limit of the land grant of ten miles on each side of it. When completed they will be transmitted to the proper land officers, with instructions for the withdrawal from settlement or entry of the lands granted.

The Yacht America.
It is understood that the Navy Department has received offers for the yacht America, but it is hardly thought probable that the Government desires to dispose of her.

Furniture Store Burned.
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—G. & S. Haxman's furniture establishment, Nos. 388 and 390 Hudson street, was damaged by fire to-day to the amount of $15,000. Fully insured.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.—At noon to-day a meeting of the gentlemen named by act of Assembly to constitute the New Public Buildings Commission was held in the Mayor's office. There were present his Honor the Mayor, Samuel C. Cattell, Theodore Cuyler, Henry M. Phillips, L. C. Cassidy, and Louis Wagner. Mayor Fox was chosen temporary chairman and Louis Wagner temporary secretary. After an interchange of opinions Mayor Fox was chosen permanent President and E. S. Woodward Secretary. A committee was then appointed to draft a series of rules for the government of the board, after which an election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Devine. Mr. H. W. Gray was chosen. The bill having named as one of the commission one William L. Stokes, and no such party being known, it was decided that William S. Stokley should fill the vold. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on the 6th proximo.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BRIDESBURG FIRE.—In addition to the brewery, there were also a wagon-shed and stable, the property of Mr. Erderick, destroyed. His loss is not known, but the insurance amounts to $3000 in the Bucks County Insurance Company. On Brown street there were two frame dwellings partially burned. On Sparks street a frame dwelling, occupied by two families named Linn and Luffman, was totally destroyed. This structure was insured in the Hanover Insurance Company of New York for $800.

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner TWENTY-FIRST and WALNUT.—Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
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One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.
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No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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FIFTH EDITION

EXTRA

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Marching Not Fighting.

Paris Awaiting Attack

An Indescribable Excitement.

England and the War.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Garde Mobile.
PARIS, Aug. 27.—A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from this city, says:—"The French Garde Mobile is formed of children, and but few of the members are over eighteen years of age." This is untrue. Every member is from twenty to twenty-five years of age.

More Arrests
were made last evening of persons deemed dangerous to the public safety.

Fighting of the Past Few Days.
The morning journals persist in the statement that there has been serious engagements within the past few days, resulting in favor of the French.

Victualling of Paris.
There are now in Paris 150,000 sheep, 40,000 hogs, and 25,000 beeves. It is said the authorities, even in case of a siege, will prevent any undue advance in the prices of the necessaries of life.

Execution of Spies.
This morning several more Prussian spies, condemned by the Council of War, were executed.

Excitement in Paris.
The approach of the Prussians on Paris creates the most intense excitement. Despatches received from various provinces announce a sudden and immense increase in volunteering to defend the capital.

Provisions Failing at Metz.
LONDON, Aug. 27.—Metz is gorged with wounded, and the provisions of the besieged are failing. The imprisonment of Madame Tascher de la Pagerie, reported yesterday, is not true. She is at the seaside in Brittany.

The Prince Imperial
is at Rithel, 23 miles from Mezieres.

French Newspaper Opinions.
PARIS, Aug. 27.—The *Journal des Debats* to-day has an editorial article on the situation, of which the following is an extract:—
"We have faith that all will do their duty in the hour of peril. The attitude of the Senate and Corps Legislatif proves that before the enemy there will be no parties. Deputy Kerratry himself has moved a political truce, and public sentiment will judge all who try to break it. There must be but one thought, one interest—to repulse the enemy."
The *Siecle* says:—"It is our duty to warn the public against the emotion which the presence of the enemy before our walls may produce. All must understand that the strategic plans of our generals may involve. Paris being left to self-defense momentarily. There is here now but one sentiment, that of national defense. Let all Frenchmen do their duty, as we shall ours, and the country will issue gloriously from the struggle, and expel the enemy from her soil."

The Horrible Typhus.
LONDON, Aug. 27.—According to French reports, 15,000, and according to Prussian 20,000, French soldiers are disabled by hospital and typhus fevers. The Prussians are intensely incensed at the French for firing on flags of truce even when sent on errands of mercy.

The Famous Cigar Steamer
(probably Winans') was seen this morning passing down, bound east.

The Prussian Advance.
The Prussians say half of the journey to Paris has been accomplished, and all obstructions are now left behind.

Behind Time.
Reuter's telegrams from France, printed in London papers to-day, are dated on Tuesday last.
The International telegraphic service is sadly disorganized.

England and the War.
The English Government, while its militia and volunteers are only half armed, ships 40,000 rifles to the Continent, at the same time that the English people send lint and bandages for the wounded.

Obituary.
BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Hon. Linus Child died last evening of congestion of the brain at his summer residence, at Hingham, aged sixty-six.

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SUCCESSORS TO
F. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

AUTHORITY AND INFLUENCE.

There is a natural tendency in the heart of man (and it operates abundantly even in real Christians) to bow to the influence of perverted and falsely assumed authority. "The prophets prophesy falsely and the priests bear rule by their means, and my people love to have it so." That honored place of authority and influence once held by the unfallen Church, while it yet stood as the "pillar and ground of the truth," has been seldom claimed by any without the claim (however false and presumptuous) being willingly owned, and sometimes welcomed, even by many who are really Christ's. But all such authority, seeing that it is neither based on nor guided by truth, can only lead into the darkness to which itself belongs. What wonder therefore, that ignorance should settle in upon that soul that has made itself the slave of such authority; what wonder if unconsciously it should welcome falsehood and fight against truth, and congratulate itself most when farthest distant from the principles of Christ! Individuals too, as well as collective bodies, may claim an authority which God has never given; and not unfrequently fear, or affection, or self-interest, or a disposition to lean upon others, causes it to be gladly recognized. But such authority, seeing that it is not in the power of truth, that it directs not to the Scriptures alone, that it will not bear the test of the "law and of the testimony," can only, as in the former case, lead toward, if not into darkness. Nothing but close adherence to the Scripture can preserve us from such results in a day like the present. Is that which we hear false or true? Is it or is it not the word of God? Such are the great questions we have to ask ourselves now. The faithful use of the Scriptures will no doubt expose many an error, detect many a sin of ignorance, and show us much that we have no sufficient grace to attain.—*Christian Treasury.*

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. Dr. T. D. Witherspoon has been obliged by ill health to resign the pastoral care of the Second Presbyterian church in Memphis, Tennessee. He took charge of it in 1865, since which time its members have increased from 180 to over 400. The edifice has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired, and the affairs of the congregation have been brought into a very prosperous condition.

—The congregation of Augusta Church, Virginia (Rev. Dr. Handy, pastor), is engaged in raising means for the thorough repair of their time-honored church edifice, a substantial structure of stone, built in 1747—seven years before Braddock's defeat. Their ancestors hauled the stone on sleds, and brought the glass and nails from Williamsburg on back-horses.

—The Presbyterian churches of the city of New Orleans have undertaken, in connection with a system of parochial schools, the organization of a female seminary, intending that the same shall furnish superior advantages for mental and moral culture.

—Though a quarter of a million of strangers came to Texas last year to find a home, only a single Presbyterian minister came. It is said by reliable observers that there are fewer Presbyterian clergymen in Texas in 1870 than there were in 1860.

—Samuel Small, Esq., of York, Pa., has subscribed $30,000 to the Memorial Fund.

—Rev. George P. Hays has accepted the Presidency of Washington and Jefferson College, Pa., to which he has just been elected.

—The *American Presbyterian* states that "the free-pew system is slowly making progress in the Presbyterian and other Churches, hitherto accustomed to pew-renting," and adds:—"These movements in the direction of greater popularity, and a bending from the old, stiff proprieties of Presbyterianism, are full of interest, and bear directly upon the question of bringing the Gospel to the outside masses and neglecters."

—The Congregational Church at Baroboo, Wisconsin, has united with the Presbyterian, forming one strong and self-sustaining body.

—The Rev. J. F. Pressly, for the last forty-eight years pastor of the United Presbyterian Church and a Professor in the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, died on the 13th in Pittsburg. He was in his sixty-seventh year.

—Rev. E. E. Baylis writes to the *Presbyterian* that, on the 14th of June last, with the assistance of Rev. Sheldon Jackson, he organized at Corinne the first Presbyterian Church in the Territory of Utah. On the 31st of July he organized the first Presbyterian Sunday-School in Mormondom.

—The Rev. John A. McAfee has accepted the Presidency of a college at Highland, Kansas, and will take charge the first of September.

—Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, has just returned to this country, with improved health, after a prolonged absence in Europe.

—In St. Louis there have been deeded to the United Presbyterian Church four lots, worth at present about thirty dollars a foot front, on the condition that it is occupied for church purposes. If not thus occupied, it reverts to the heirs.

—The Rev. Joseph McKelvey, returned from China, is ministering usefully to the colored congregation of Leavenworth, Kansas.

—The Pittsburg Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church has unanimously endorsed the conduct of such of its delegates as in the last synod voted for union with the United Presbyterian Church. All the ministers of the Western Presbytery have united in a call for a meeting to take action on the subject; and some of its congregations have voted almost unanimously for union irrespective of the action of the synod.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—John Smith has made the noble offer of $25,000 to Andover Seminary for a Memorial Hall, and John Dove and Peter Smith have pledged $10,000 more, on condition that $25,000 be subscribed by others, the building and land to cost not over $30,000, and $20,000 to be invested, the interest only to be spent for a library, reading-room, etc. This offer stands open for six months.

—The Lord's Supper, in the First Church, Oakland, California, on a late Sabbath, was an occasion of memorable interest. Nine persons were united to the church, but of these three were Chinese.

—The Rev. Merrill Richardson, of Worcester, Mass., has accepted the call from the New England Congregational Church of New York, and will be installed in October.

—The Rev. Jeremiah Porter, the Congregational veteran home missionary, is appointed post chaplain at Brownsville, Texas.

—The *Advance* says:—"One of the railroad companies in Iowa has agreed to donate $20,000 in lands towards the proposed German Theological Seminary, if it shall be located at Storm Lake, providing the churches will give $30,000 towards erecting the necessary buildings."

—The Shepherd church has erected at Cambridge, Massachusetts, a granite monument in memory of its nine deceased pastors—a small number for two centuries and more since its organization.

—There are 60 Congregational churches in Kansas, with an aggregate membership of 2078, including 61 ministers. Twelve new meeting-houses were built last year. The total amount raised by the churches was $55,343 41.

—A gentleman of Stockbridge, Mass., has presented to the church there a $4200 parsonage, and another gentleman has given them the perpetual use, free of rent, of a large hall for conference meetings.

—It is reported that Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., has resigned his professorship in Yale College, and his pastoral charge of the College church, and that he has been requested to reconsider his action.

—The minutes of the General Conference of Ohio report an increase in the State over last year of 11 churches, 16 ministers, 433 church members, and 1300 Sunday-school children.

—The Oberlin alumni have undertaken the endowment of two new chairs in that college. They will be called the Finney and Morgan professorships.

METHODIST.

—The Methodists of Omaha, Nebraska, have arranged their church into a block of stores that will rent for $10,000 a year. This income, it is proposed, will go to the cause of Church Extension in the State of Nebraska for ever, and is likely to secure the building of several churches in the rural districts every year.

—Dr. E. O. Haven, President of Northwestern University, Evanston, near Chicago, has been invited by the Regents of Wisconsin University to the Presidency, in place of Dr Chadbourne, resigned.

—A new proposal for the location of the Syracuse (N. Y.) University (Methodist), has been made by John B. Burnet, who tenders the gift of fifty acres of land, valued at $50,000, and the expense of the grading of the grounds. The land is situated on the Geddes Hills, west of the city.

—A Methodist missionary at Salt Lake City writes that "God's blessing abides with the mission." Three preaching stations and three Sunday schools have been established, and congregations are encouraging at every point; that at Salt Lake City has grown from thirty persons to three hundred.

—To meet the cost of its new establishment in New York, $900,000, the Book Concern issued coupon bonds, redeemable in fifteen years or sooner, and bearing interest semi-annually. The breeze about "irregularities" awakened distrust, and the bonds were for a time "flat." Lately, however, confidence has recovered itself, and the inquiry for these bonds has been resumed, and sales have already taken place to the amount of $400,000. This, it is stated, has been effected without a single paid-for adver isement, or any pushing whatever.

—In Ohio there are now four Methodist Episcopal Conferences, with four branches. The membership is 141,080, and is divided into 575 pastoral charges. The number of church edifices is 1809, and their value $5,183,222. The number of parsonages is 383, and their value $689,400. The average value of the church edifices is $2873, and of the parsonages $1800. The most costly church is St. Paul's, Cincinnati, $160,000. There are 865 Sunday schools, 23,529 officers and teachers, and 149,755 scholars.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church has just lost two leading and liberal laymen, Mr. Truman R. Hawley, of Boston, who died suddenly at Plymouth, N. H., on the 8th instant; and the Hon. George T. Cobb, of Morristown, N. J., who was killed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near White Sulphur Springs, on the 6th, and had lately given $100,000 to the Methodist Church at Morristown.

—Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, at Piqua, Ohio, valued at $15,000, was destroyed July 25 by a tornado.

—The Rev. W. G. E. Cunnyngham, D.D., has been elected President of the Centenary College, Louisiana.

—The Wesleyan Methodists report a membership of 1,146,081, and a subscription of thank-offering during the centenary year of $8,339,662.

EPISCOPAL.

—St. James' Church, San Francisco, the nucleus of ritualism in California, has ceased to exist.

—The Rev. George Morgan Hills, of Syracuse, N. Y., has been unanimously called to the rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., the parish of which the late Bishop Doane was rector for many years.

—Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, Pa., strongly urges the wisdom of the free-seat system. Of the sixty regular Episcopal parishes in his diocese, but one-fourth rent their pews; in all the rest the seats are free.

—The journal of the Convention of the Diocese of Ohio shows a list of 111 parishes, served by two bishops and ninety-four clergymen; communicants reported 9190. The total of contributions for all purposes, except salaries, in 97 parishes, $185,584·40.

—In the new St. Thomas Church, Fifth avenue, New York, a musical conductor has been engaged, at a salary of $5000 per annum.

—The *Register* mentions, as a noble example, that the students of the "Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia," during the session just closed, have contributed to the Foreign Missions of the Church three hundred and twenty-two dollars, evidently the work of self-denial with many of them, if not with all.

—The Society for the Increase of the Ministry has aided 145 scholars during the past year. Twenty-nine have recently been ordained. The necessary expenses of the society are $3000 a month.

—An Episcopal "Church Guild" has been organized in Cincinnati, Ohio. It supports three missions and a reading-room, and will soon start a library.

BAPTIST.

—The increase of the colored Baptist churches in Louisiana the past year has been 2000 members, and twenty churches formed.

—A Baptist church in New Orleans refused the benefit of a horse-race to cancel its debt, "though assured that the gate fees would be sufficient for the purpose."

—In the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny and the adjoining boroughs there are ten Baptist churches, owning edifices valued at $180,500, and furnishing accommodations for 3950 persons. In these limits there is a population of about 200,000.

—The North Star Mission, Chicago, became the North Star Baptist Church, by public recognition, July 21st. Large accessions have been made to this body by baptism during the last four months. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Pierce, formerly of the United Brethren, is the minister.

—There are four colored Baptist churches in this city, and they are all prospering. Their pastors are Rev. J. P. Mills, Rev. James Underdue, Rev. T. D. Miller, and Rev. Mr. Pinn. The Sunday-school of the Shiloh Church made an excursion trip to Riverside, and cleared $52 for the benefit of the school. The Shiloh Church has a branch in Camden, at Kaighnsville.

—Rev. R. M. Luther, for six years a missionary in Burmah, among the Karens, is now supplying the pulpit on Sunday mornings, of the Independent Church (Rev. Dr. Chambers), on Broad street.

—The American Baptist Historical Society, by the earnest efforts of the President, Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., has secured a very valuable library. More space is greatly needed, and a fire-proof building is talked of.

LUTHERAN.

—The Southern General Synod of the Lutheran Church reports one hundred and sixteen members, one hundred and ninety-four congregations, and seventeen thousand three hundred communicants, distributed in North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee.

REFORMED (DUTCH.)

—According to the report of the Board of Education of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America to the late General Synod of that body, sixty-seven young men are preparing for the ministry under the direction of the Board.

CATHOLIC.

—The Roman Catholic denomination is said to be the strongest, numerically speaking, in California. It numbers 1 archbishop, 1 bishop, 124 priests, 29 students for the priesthood, 102 houses of worship, besides 47 chapels and stations, 36 schools, including 5 colleges, in all having over 8000 pupils. It has also 6 asylums, 4 hospitals, and 8 convents. Sadlier's *Catholic Almanac* for 1870 estimates the Catholic population of the diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles at 30,000, and the whole number in the State can hardly fall short of 100,000. Next in numerical strength to the Catholics is the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has 113 preaching stations, 120 preachers, 5200 members, and 146 Sunday-schools, with about 9000 scholars. It has 93 church buildings and 55 parsonages. These are valued at $196,000. Their college, the "University of the Pacific," owns valuable property near San Jose.

—The *Catholic Standard*, proving the prevalence of education in Rome, quotes from the census of 1867 that the population was 215,573, of which 2362 were clergymen, 2832 other religious men, and 2215 religious females—a total of 7409 religious, or one in about 30. There were 7360 soldiers, and 330 in the prisons; 4659 Jews, and 457 other non-Catholics. In the schools were over 3500 males going through the scientific and the theological courses, and 9911 boys and 10,953 girls in the elementary schools; giving a total of 26,771 scholars, three-fourths of whom were receiving gratuitous education. It adds that of the 11,713 boys in Rome between the ages of 7 and 14 all but 800 were in these schools, and that the figures are still more favorable in the case of girls.

—*They say* that Holland is about to send 12,000 soldiers to maintain the temporal power of the Pope of Rome. Probably they will be transported in those ten frigates which *they say* England is preparing to send to his assistance.

—An incident almost matchless in its ironic horror is reported from Ammergau. The miracle play there acting, which was to have been repeated every Sunday till September, has been suspended, the representative of our Saviour having been ordered away to battle!

DRY GOODS.

1870.

WAR'S DOINGS.

Important to Dry Goods Buyers.

Owing to the unfortunate state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, there is a moral certainty of ALL EUROPEAN GOODS being advanced in price; in fact, already importers of SILKS are asking a large percentage over last season's prices, and goods are scarce at that. We have quite a good stock on hand of

Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods,

Which we propose FOR THE PRESENT to sell at old prices, not putting on one cent advance. Also,

FRENCH AND LLAMA LACES,

Which it will pay well to buy now at old prices, even to keep for next summer. Also,

BLACK CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, and BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and DELAINES, and KID GLOVES, CORSETS, and LINEN GOODS.

We would advise our friends to lay in their stock of the above goods for family use.

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Finest Groceries to Select From,

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LUMBER.

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1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

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PROPOSALS.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 126 WOOSTER Street, New York. AUGUST 15, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, of the following articles of hospital bedding and clothing, viz.:—

Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1000; Mattresses, hair, 300: Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woollen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7000 dozen; Rollers, 200 dozen.

The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, and are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable, or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown and any information given at the office, No. 126 WOOSTER Street, near Prince.

Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be indorsed "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing."

CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army. 8 18 6t

PROPOSALS FOR TREES AND SHRUBS FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 17th August, 1870.

Proposals for supplying Trees and Shrubs for ornamental planting of the National Cemeteries are invited from nurseries and gardeners in good standing.

The trees and shrubs should be securely packed and delivered at the railroad station most convenient to the garden or nursery. Bills and bills of lading, properly addressed, to be furnished.

The freight will be paid by the United States, and the bills will be settled upon receipt of the trees and shrubs at the places to which they may be consigned.

The orders will be given by the officer in charge of national cemeteries in this office upon estimates or requisitions from local officers.

It is suggested that the most convenient form of proposal will be a printed catalogue, with such discount on the whole or on any classes or kinds of plants as the proprietor may be willing to offer.

Purchases will be made wherever most advantageous to the United States upon the basis of the proposals thus received.

There are about eighty (80) national military cemeteries scattered over the whole United States; and some planting will probably be needed in each of them.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Quartermaster-General's Office, marked "Proposals for Trees and Shrubs;" and they will be opened at noon on the 12th of September, 1870.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, 8 19 6t Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DIST., DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 M., on TUESDAY, the sixth day of September, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange" plants around the following-named National Cemeteries, in the State of Virginia (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging), viz.:—

Richmond National Cemetery	..	..	Richmond, Va.
Fredericksburg	"	"	Fredericksburg, Va.
Culpepper	"	"	Culpepper, Va.
Winchester	"	"	Winchester, Va.
Staunton	"	"	Staunton, Va.
Danville	"	"	Danville, Va.
Poplar Grove	"	"	Petersburg, Va.
City Point	"	"	City Point, Va.
Seven Pines	"	"	Seven Pines, Va.
Cold Harbor	"	"	Cold Harbor, Va.
Glendale	"	"	Glendale, Va.
Fort Harrison	"	"	Fort Harrison, Va.
Hampton	"	"	Hampton, Va.
Yorktown	"	"	Yorktown, Va.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

Bidders are required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of *two* years, as they may happen to fail during that time.

HENRY C. HODGES, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Third Quartermaster's District, Department of the East. 8 5

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth street, west.

The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners, or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind, to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and, in fact, all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (public, No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made. It is provided therein "That the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards.

All communications in relation to pavements should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Works, U. S. Capitol, WASHINGTON, D. C. 7 29

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, Trustees.

8 13 6t

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A PARTnership account—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and substantial three-story Brick Building, three story Brick Dwelling, and large Lot, Nos. 1515, 1517, and 1519 S. Front street, between Tasker and Dickerson streets, 56 feet front, 217 feet deep to Otsego street; 2 fronts. On Tuesday, September 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, between Tasker and Dickerson streets, First ward, Nos. 1515, 1517, and 1519; containing in front on Front street 56 feet, and extending in depth 217 feet to Otsego street; 2 fronts. The improvements are a well and substantially-built brick building, 97 feet of which is three stories high, fronting on Front street, and 120 feet one story high, fronting on Tasker street; has a 35-horse power steam engine, one tubular boiler, and two 3-due boilers, mill, with 2 sets of stones; platform scales. Also, a genteel three-story brick dwelling, fronting on Front street, with a two-story back building and good yard. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash. Keys at No. 1515 S. Front street. The above is valuable for a mill, machine shop, or manufactory. Plans of the buildings may be seen at the auction rooms. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 8 24 27 S3 10 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, September 3, at 12 M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, September 6, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, September 10, at 2 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, 2 8 § PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week, at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

AUGUST, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 6, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, September ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 3, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 31, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, September 7.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 1§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILL

LETTER FROM LEAVENWORTH.

RAILROADS AND LAND GRANTS—RICH CORPORATIONS AND VASSALS OF THE SOIL—LEAVENWORTH—HER GROWING BUSINESS INTERESTS, PROGRESS, AND DIFFICULTIES.

Correspondence of the Evening Telegraph.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Aug. 25.—The question of most interest to the Western States is railroad extension. Wherever the iron band of civilization is laid down, a belt of country twenty miles in width is opened up into farms and brought under cultivation. Millions of acres of fertile lands are now lying idle because they are remote from railroads, and the produce of the earth beyond the reach of a market. But the question that is now debated between man and man is whether it is to the interest of the settler to promote the building of railroads by endowing them with princely land grants, and, by thus setting up wealthy corporations in our midst, degrade the honest tiller of the soil to a condition of vassalage in their hands, or wait until the progress of settlement shall justify the construction of railroad lines as a commercial enterprise. The recent prodigal absorption of the national domain by profuse grants to railroads, and the greed manifested by these corporations in their dealings with the public, have created quite a revulsion in popular feeling, and we hear a cry re-echoed through the length and breadth of the land that not another foot of soil must be given by Congress to aid the construction of railroads. This, of course, can only be regarded as a violent rebound. There is no doubt that shameless corruption has been practised in the legislation in regard to the various branches of the Pacific Railroad, and mammoth fortunes will be realized by a number who are concerned therein at the expense of the community whom these gigantic enterprises were intended to benefit; still, in summing up the balance of profit and loss, I believe it will be admitted that the thousands of homes they have opened to settlement, the increase of business they have created, and the immense value they have conferred upon hitherto waste land, will fully equipoise all the evil that can be charged against them, and then leave a wide margin of usefulness to be set to their future credit.

In this city we find railroad extension a prime necessity of our future development. On all hands new towns are springing up, diversified industries coming into life, and fresh avenues of business being opened. Leavenworth, as the commercial emporium of the State, must stretch out her iron arms to supply the wants thus developed, or rival cities will step in and provide facilities which will leave our merchants out of the market. Our railroad bridge now building across the Missouri at this point (of which I spoke in a previous letter) is designed to give us direct communication with the eastern lines of travel, and afford passage to the trains of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad, now in active progress of construction, which will have its western terminus in this city. An important project in connection with this road is to carry a branch from Leavenworth to Topeka, a distance of fifty miles, to connect at that city with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Road. Local aid to the amount of $400,000 has already been pledged to carry out this useful enterprise. This last-named road is now running from Topeka to Emporia, and it is the intention of the management to carry it on to the Arkansas river (most probably at Wichita, in Sedgwick county) within a year from the present time.

Then another important business interest is rapidly growing up on the southern border of the State, at Baxter Springs, in the vast accumulation of cattle there for transportation to the markets further east. The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Road runs from Kansas City, Mo., along the eastern tier of counties in Kansas to Baxter Springs, lying on the edge of the Indian Territory, 167 miles distant. But three months have elapsed since the whistle of the locomotive first sounded at this border town, and already a cattle trade has concentrated there which promises to grow to immense proportions. Extensive cattle-pens have been built there, from which upwards of 10,000 beeves have been shipped; and according to the *Cherokee Sentinel*, published at Baxter, the number now on the way to this shipping point may be estimated at 60,000 more. In addition to this, 20,000 cattle are grazing on the Indian lands and within a radius of twenty-five miles, and if we allow a margin of 10,000 head for the business that will naturally find its way there during the fall, we have, all told, fully 100,00 head which will be shipped from that market for the Northern and Eastern cities by the 2st of December next.

Now it is important to Leavenworth to divert a portion of this lucrative business from its present channel. With the completion of our bridge, which is promised to be ready for the transportation of trains by the 4th of July next, and the finishing of the Chicago and Southwestern Road, upon which work is now being prosecuted at both ends, we shall have established a direct route with Chicago, running through the best portion of Iowa. A branch road of thirty miles, tapping the Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad at Olathe, will then open the whole of the eastern portion of Kansas to our wholesale dealers, and afford so much more expeditious a route for the through Eastern trade that important results are looked for from this connection.

One great trouble that retards our natural progress is the insufficiency of capital and the consequent high rate of interest. So much is to be done to keep pace with the demands made upon our business facilities, and so many private interests have to be watched and subordinated to the public welfare, and so large a share of apathy possesses the minds of a number of our largest capitalists, that sometimes it seems as if the rival cities of St. Louis and Chicago would step in and rob us of the prize that seems awaiting us. But it is well to remember that Rome was not built in a day. Our business is constantly extending; public works are being actively carried on; liberal appropriations are made for city improvements; the capital applied to manufactures is steadily increasing, and building in the city is more active than ever before. These indications are all healthful, and show that Leavenworth is not out of the tide of progress. We must be content to make haste slowly. Cities of mushroom-growth frequently lack in stability; but whatever increase is gained to Leavenworth is called here by the steady progress of commercial and manufacturing activity, and may hence be regarded as a permanent growth.

F. L.

A MURDEROUS SEA FLOWER.—One of the exquisite wonders of the sea, says the *Scientific American*, is called the opelet, and is about as large as the German aster, looking, indeed, very much like one. Imagine a very large double aster with ever so many long petals of a light green, glossy as satin, and each one tipped with a rose color. These lovely petals do not lie quietly in their places like those of the aster in your garden, but wave about in the water, while the opelet generally clings to a rock. How innocent and lovely it looks on its rocky bed! Who would suspect that it could eat anything grosser than dew or sunshine? But those beautiful waving arms, as you call them, have another use besides looking pretty. They have to provide food for a large open mouth which is hidden deep among them, so well hidden that one can scarcely find it. Well do they perform their duty, for the instant that a foolish little fishlet touches one of the rosy lips he is struck with poison as fatal to him as lightning. He immediately becomes numb, and in a moment stops struggling, and then the other beautiful arms wrap themselves around him, and he is drawn into the huge, greedy mouth, and is seen no more. Then, the lovely arms unclose and wave again in the water, looking as innocent and harmless as though they had never touched a fish.

A CHINESE GREASE TREE.—They have in China what is known as the grease tree. Large forests of them grow there, and the oleaginous product has become an article of traffic. It appears from "Notes and Queries on China and Japan" that this tree was not long ago imported into India, and the experiment of cultivating it there is said to have proved quite successful. In the Punjaub and northwestern provinces generally, it grows as rapidly and vigorously as in its native soil, and there are already thousands of trees on the Government plantations, yielding tons of seed, admirably adapted to a variety of commercial purposes. Dr. Jameson, a chemist in the Punjaub, has prepared hundred weights of grease from this particular tree, and has forwarded on trial a portion of it to Punjaub Railway, to have its qualities tested in a practical manner as lubricating material for those parts of machinery constantly exposed to friction. The grease thus obtained forms an excellent tallow, burning with a clear, brilliant, and, what is infinitely more to the purpose, a white light, and at the same time emitting not a trace of any unpleasant odor, or of the ordinary disagreeable accompaniment of combustion—smoke.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8 00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport		1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven		2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport		9 45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg		5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven		11 35 A. M.
" " arr. Williamsp't		12 50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven		9·35 P. M.
" " arr. Williamsport		10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6·15 A. M
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

Returning leave Atlantic—

Special Excursion	5·35 P. M.
Mail	4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·30 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.

An extra Express Train (through in 1¾ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9·40 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—
For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—
Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M
Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Vine Street Ferry at 8·00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at 4·35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 628 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 28 Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A.M, Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
9 00 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.
11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3 15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May Saturdays only.
5 45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro, Salem, and Bridgeton.
Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue
3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 4·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·25 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7 50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHELEN, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 5·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·55 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870,
trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.
The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.
Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*
Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00
" " " Long Branch... 2·50
For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."
6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—
For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 6 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 9·40 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—
THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPH

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT *The Flying Scud* will be represented this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the Sappho Combination will appear this evening in operetta and burlesque.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

John S. Clarke at Chicago.

Mr. John S. Clarke is now playing his first engagement in Chicago, having opened at McVicker's Theatre on Monday evening last. The following notices from the leading papers indicate that he is appreciated in the Garden City:—

From the Chicago Times.

Mr. J. S. Clarke need question no longer the probability of not being appreciated in the West. In looking about upon the fine house that greeted him on last night, he must have felt that he was playing to a deeply-interested audience, and to those who knew how to appreciate the fine points that make up his acting. Seldom have we seen an audience so intent upon every word and motion of an actor.

Mr. Clarke played on last night his old character of "Major Wellington de Boots" in *A Widow Hunt.* This three-act comedy was adapted for Mr. Clarke by Sterling Coyne, its author. It is not a "specialty" with the comedian, since he has many pieces in which he appears to equal advantage. Herein differs Clarke's acting from that of his only equal in this country, Jefferson.

We presume there was not a person present on last night who did not feel that he was witnessing some rare good acting. And yet not many probably could give a sufficient reason for their satisfaction. In a comedy of this kind, where the comedian is so constantly in action, the audience are so carried away with the movement of the piece that they do not stop to locate the good points of the actor. They know that his posturing was inimitably natural and comical; they can recall his wonderful power of countenance, and his quiet wit, deftly introduced, but they cannot go further. It is a kind of acting that is never exhausted. One can witness it night after night, and yet be far from fully comprehending its source of power. We opine, however, that in Mr. Clarke's case it consists in his genial, spirited way of introducing every word and sentence. He has a look, too, for almost every word. The nicety of his execution can be studied to the uttermost. He is never coarse or silly, but always gives one the highest conceptions of that which is most irresistibly amusing. A refined, elegant gentleman, and modest withal, he plays from a higher standpoint than do most comedians. He makes both his text and his actions tell. In all the supercilious absurdities of an English major in his fuss and feathers, Mr. Clarke was on last night as perfectly at home as if he had been an English soldier snob all his days. His laugh was contagious, and the change of countenance from mirth to grief or anger was incomparably well done. We do not wonder that he has had London "by the ears" for nearly two years. Mr. Clarke was very spirited on last night, inspired, no doubt, by the audience before him, very few of whom had ever seen him. It certainly must be pleasant for a man to appear in an entirely new field, and live over the enchantment of a first success.

From the Chicago Evening Journal.

Although the character of "Major Wellington de Boots" is not one of sufficient breadth by which to fully gauge an actor's abilities in a *repertoire* so varied as Mr. Clarke's, there is quite enough in it, as played by him, to convince the most skeptical critic that his personation of that *role* is the very embodiment of genius in the most exalted form that comedy can admit of. Such humor, so intense and yet so quiet, has rarely, if ever, been seen upon the Chicago boards. Weeping or smiling, blustering or cowering, no matter which, a broad laugh is extorted from the most cynical observer. Every motion, every attitude, every look, is the very essence of humor. The very set of his garments, rather than their fashion or form, is laughable, while his wonderful facial power which enables him to give a thousand different expressions—not one of which is a grimace—is simply irresistible.

From the Chicago Republican.

Mr. Clarke has been called the leading comedian on the American stage, and we doubt if his reputation is at all at fault. As a delineator of refined comedy, Mr. Clarke no doubt stands without an equal in Europe or this country. His voice is clear and distinct, his dress and make-up are perfect, and his facial expression is immense. His points are well contrived, and are always produced in a neat and genteel manner, never outstepping the bounds of propriety. The audience at once received him as a favorite, and indeed such actors will always find a welcome in Chicago.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Rate of Wages for August—The Next Scranton Sale—The Advanced Rates of Transportation—Quotations, Etc.

According to the agreement entered into by the workingmen and operators, a committee of five from each side met in Pottsville on the 25th instant for the purpose of fixing the rate of wages for the month of August. According to the agreement the average price for the month was to be obtained by referring to the books of five firms selected by both parties. The following is the report of the proceedings of the joint committee of ten for the Schuylkill region:—

POTTSVILLE, Aug. 25, 1870.—*Whereas*, On the 20th day of August, the President *pro tem.* of the Board of Trade and the President *pro tem.* of the W. B. A. of Schuylkill county, met and selected five firms, whose books or accounts, sworn to, should fix the wages for the present month of August. The accounts of the following firms, so selected, were sworn to before a justice of the peace as correct, viz.:—

Geo. W. Cole, chosen by W. B. A.
Thomas Coal Company, chosen by Board of Trade.
Hill C. Harris, chosen by W. B. A.
John Lucas & Co., chosen by Board of Trade.
Kendrick & Dovey, chosen by W. B. A.

After a careful examination of the accounts, as given in by the above firms, we find the average price of coal from August 1 to August 20 to be $2·85¾, thus reducing the wages 8¼ per cent below basis.

Signed by the several members of the two committees representing the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Workingmen's Association.

This $2·85¾ is the average price of coal at Port Carbon, and accordingly the wages of the miners and laborers will be reduced 8¼ per cent. from the $3 basis.

In the Shamokin region a similar committee found the average price of the month to be $2·84.

The next monthly auction sale of 80,000 tons of Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company will take place in New York on next Wednesday. No great advance in prices is looked for at this sale, and a decline is even thought probable. It is not yet near enough to the winter's demand to insure a much higher rate.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company, in the early part of the week, following in the wake of Reading, announced an advance of 30 cents per ton in September. This is bad for the operators at present prices. But of course the railroads must have a finger in the pie.

The trade at this port is dull. There is somewhat of a demand, but prices are unchanged. If the production increases and the orders do not, a temporary further decline may be expected, though it can hardly continue for any length of time.

At Mauch Chunk there were transported over both railroads and canal during the past week 106,933·15 tons, against 117,598 10 tons the previous week, a decrease of 10,664·15 tons. During the corresponding week last year 102,011·05 tons were transported, which shows an increase for the week of 1870 of 4922·10 tons.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry; to other points rates are 40 cents per ton higher than the quotations:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·75@4·80; do. Steamboat, $4·25@4·40; do. Broken, $4·50@4·70; do. Egg, $4·50@4·70; do. Stove, $4·50@4·70; do. Chestnut, $3·70@3·90
Shenandoah Steamboat, $4·50; do. Broken, $4·75; do. Egg, $4·75; do. Stove, $4·75; do. Chestnut, $4.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending August 26:—

Bangor, $2·50@2·85; Portland, $2·70; Portsmouth, $2·85@2·90; Boston, $2·70@2·75; Gloucester, $2·85; Lynn and dis., $2·70; Manchester, $3; New Bedford, $2·36; Roxbury, $2·85@2·90; Salem, $2·70; Weymouth, $2·95; Bristol, $2·30; Newport, $2·80; Providence, $2·30@2·55; Allen's Point, $2·30; Hartford, $2·75; Middletown, $2·25; Norwich and low, $2·30@2·35; Albany, $1·80; Brooklyn, $1·35@1·60; New York, $1·35@1·60; Sag Harbor, $1·70; West Chester, $1·70; Jersey City, $1·35@1·55; Georgetown, $1·50; Washington, $1·60; Richmond, $1·65@1·70; Charleston, $2.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Protestant Episcopal Churches of Philadelphia and Their Present Standing.

From the Rev. J. A. Childs, the Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention, which was held in this city in May, we have received a copy of the official journal of its proceedings. From this we compile the following statistics of the churches of the denomination within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, showing their operations during the past year and their standing at its close:—

Churches.	*Baptisms.*	*Confirmations.*	*New Communicants.*	*Deaths and Removals.*	*No. of Communicants.*	*Sunday-School Scholars.*	*Contributions.*
Christ	77	43	28	40	376	394	$14,360
St. Peter's	75	36	40	22	643	542	31,102
St. James'	32	13	..	..	250	80	57,559
St. Stephen's	84	23	27	9	450	54	7,605
St. Andrew's	17	18	18	12	777	744	17,714
Grace	46	20	24	25	470	529	10,936
Epiphany	64	29	29	13	645	1277	21,044
Ascension	51	36	40	25	304	359	4,660
Atonement	21	..	..	18	444	475	12,999
St. Mark's	95	63	61	8	561	345	46,053
Mediator	65	27	27	26	389	473	8,549
St. Clement's	39	41	63	24	274	228	20,678
Holy Trinity	39	21	..	..	700	10	72,582
Covenant	46	10	..	..	401	351	8,129
Evangelists*	248	34	63	73	510	627	6,156
Gloria Dei	48	..	..	..	250	531	5,065
St. John, Evan.	63	19	20	12	160	440	3,731
Redemption	45	..	2	7	200	275	4,847
St. Philip's	22	29	29	..	425	835	15,457
Nativity	17	20	10	72	268	302	9,250
St. Jude's	14	8	31	..	129	156	3,694
St. Bartholomew	3	..	..	..	..	106	67
St. Luke's	37	23	23	17	600	749	18,273
St. Paul's	30	33	38	..	146	306	5,140
St. Matthias'	31	12	12	8	130	234	5,330
Incarnation	20	17	17	25	290	327	3,447
Holy Apostles	25	15	15	..	90	850	*5,471
Crucifixion	29	24	26	21	138	460	741
Messiah	59	..	1	12	57	121	1,755
Zion	23	16	..	..	160	340	7,487
Trinity Chapel	53	45	45	5	200	730	539
Chapel of the Holy Comf'r.	11	4	4	3	40	150	1,448
Redeemer (for Seamen)	29	7	9	10	50	160	443
St. Thomas' (African)	15	18	20	2	150	130	1,198
Messiah	25	25	..	..	50	350	160
Kensington.							
Immanuel	81	49	49	6	425	650	1,488
Southwark.							
Trinity	42	..	..	..	225	305	5,580
North Liberties.							
St. John's	43	28	28	6	130	277	4,230
Advent	46	32	..	..	350	647	2,085
Calvary	21	6	10	3	52	108	2,336
Oxford.							
Trinity	16	..	..	..	62	100	5,437
Lower Dublin.							
All Saints'	29	5	5	13	80	151	2,789
W. Philada.							
St. Mary's	14	4	6	3	116	128	3,561
St. Andrews	19	11	16	9	127	218	3,552
Saviour	12	25	56	8	195	330	7,747
Moyamensing.							
All Saints'	80	23	30	6	375	610	5,422
Germantown.							
St. Luke's	37	23	25	27	336	274	10,614
Christ	9	..	..	..	..	..	12,600
St. John, Epi't.	11	..	12	17	70	120	1,642
Calvary	31	14	14	5	116	188	7,740
St. Michael's	18	14	6	15	126	176	5,268
Francisville.							
St. Matthew's	43	28	72	17	371	594	8,412
Holmesburg.							
Immanuel	24	..	..	..	125	100	239
Kingsessing.							
St. James'	31	15	13	19	148	150	1,242
Frankford.							
St. Mark's	127	66	70	67	1030	1488	12,419
St. John's	22	23	..	..	30	200	304
Manayunk.							
St. David's	91	47	33	13	245	600	4,755
Rising Sun.							
Resurrection	11	..	1	5	18	..	....
Falls of Schl'l.							
St. James the Less	18	15	20	..	110	145	4,115
Chestnut Hill.							
St. Paul's	22	34	27	12	152	166	9,160
Roxborough.							
St. Timothy's	14	5	6	10	92	89	4,295
St. Alban's	16	22	24	6	58	116	2,571
Branchtown.							
House of Pray'r	10	..	2	3	29	135	843
Bustleton.							
St. Luke's	14	12	12	..	30	76	5,251
Mount Airy.							
Grace	12	9	12	15	76	165	3,306
Hestonville.							
St. James'	13	..	2	2	20	100	2,633
Tacony.							
Holy Innocents	11	10	9	..	30	50	304

(* The churches marked thus (*) did not make any report, and the figures given are those of last year.)

The totals of membership, Sunday school scholars, and contributions for the years 1870 and 1869, of the above churches, present the following contrast:—

	1870.	1869.	*Increase. (*Decrease.)*
No. of churches	68	65	3
Communicants	16,265	15,667	598
Sunday School scholars	23,544	24,426	*878
Contributions, etc	$830,251	$434,396	$155,855

Tha following table shows the comparative statistics of the entire diocese for the years 1870 and 1869:—

	1870.	1869.	*Increase. (*Decrease.)*
Baptisms:—			
Adults	562	531	31
Infants	3,042	3,244	*202
Total baptisms	3,604	3,775	*171
Membership:—			
Confirmations	1,665	1,705	*40
Additions	2,381	2,522	*141
Deaths and removals	1,087	938	149
Whole number	22,035	20,196	1,839
Marriages	967	1,017	*50
Burials	1,979	1,772	207
Sunday-schools:—			
Teachers	2,899	2,808	91
Pupils	29,923	41,176	*11 253
Bible classes:—			
Teachers	203	178	25
Pupils	2,429	3,706	*1,277
Collections	$891,052·14	$613,820·70	$277,231·44

PUGILISTIC.—Last night Evan Lutts and Michael McKeon, whilst laboring under an unusual high pressure of excitement, produced by too free indulgence in poison-whisky, raised considerable of a tumult in the neighborhood of Passyunk road and Reed street. Sergeant Duffie coming up, attempted to arrest the pair, when they administered to him a severe beating. Assistance being procured, they were arrested and locked up for a hearing.

CIGARS, ETC.—William Buck and William Williams were yesterday found in one of the upper stories of the tobacco warehouse of Messrs. Bucknor, McCammon & Co., North Water street. How they got there is somewhat of a mystery, but their object was plainly shown by a number of packages of cigars and tobacco which they had prepared to carry off. Alderman Kerr this morning sent the two to prison.

RESCUED.—About 9 o'clock last night boat's crew No. 1 of the Delaware Harbor Police, when a few yards below Walnut street wharf, heard cries of distress that sounded as though coming from the dock. They at once put about, and on nearing the wharf found a man clinging to the logs, well-nigh exhausted. After much trouble they managed to get him ashore, when he gave his name as Thomas Robinson. He stated that walking down Walnut street, owing to the darkness, he accidentally tumbled overboard.

SUDDEN SICKNESS.—Last evening a woman fell in a fit at Ninth and Chesnut streets. She was removed to the Continental Hotel, where medical attendance was summoned and soon she was restored to consciousness. She gave her name as Miss Miller, saying that she was 30 years of age and came from Brooklyn, N. Y. When sufficiently recovered she was taken to the Pennsylvania Hotel, Second street, below Pine, where she had previously been stopping.

MARINE.—Last night a river thief boarded the Swedish bark Grasmere, Captain Kellin, lying in the Delaware at Race street wharf, and entering the cabin stole from a trunk several dresses, a lot of valuable trinkets, etc., the property of the sister of the captain. The owner was asleep in a room adjoining, and the captain laid on a lounge not 20 feet distant from the trunk, yet neither of the two heard the thief.

PHILADELPHIANS IN EUROPE.—The following Philadelphians were registered at the offices of Bowles, Brothers & Co., in London and Paris, for the week ending August 10:—

London—Gilbert C. Rice and Miss Rice.
Paris—John Wright, William Jackson and wife, Lizzie Jackson, Caroline Jackson.

CLEANLINESS.

Report of the Superintendents of the Public Baths.

According to the reports handed in by the superintendents of our public bath-houses, the spirit of cleanliness seems to pervade a major portion of our community. During the week the visitors at the several houses were as follows:—

	Men.	*Women.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*
No. 1. Otis Street	366	55	1877	509
No. 2. Almond Street	400	95	2454	369
No. 3. South Street (Schuylkill)	1622	565	2630	1142
No. 4. Wire Bridge	1943	422	3423	748
Total	4331	1137	10,484	2708

The above sums up a total of 18,620 bathers for the week.

The Bedford Street Mission Baths during the week accommodated bathers as follows:—Men, 151; boys, 685; women, 419; girls, 646. Total, 1701.

This added to the total of the public baths gives a grand total for the week of 20,321.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 317, being a decrease of 45 from those of last week, and an increase of 31 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 124 were adults; 173 were minors; 285 were born in the United States; 48 were foreigners; 18 were people of color; and 20 were from the country. Of this number 36 died of consumption of the lungs; 7 of disease of the heart; 31 of marasmus; 8 of old age; 10 of typhoid fever; 15 of convulsions; 7 of scarlet fever; 1 of inflammation of the lungs; 4 of congestion of the brain; 1 of relapsing fever; 6 of debility; and 52 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	19	Seventeenth	7
Second	18	Eighteenth	15
Third	10	Nineteenth	18
Fourth	14	Twentieth	30
Fifth	10	Twenty-first	3
Sixth	5	Twenty-second	9
Seventh	18	Twenty-third	10
Eighth	9	Twenty-fourth	12
Ninth	6	Twenty-fifth	4
Tenth	7	Twenty-sixth	13
Eleventh	5	Twenty-seventh	11
Twelfth	5	Twenty-eighth	3
Thirteenth	6	Unknown	20
Fourteenth	4		
Fifteenth	21	Total	317
Sixteenth	6		

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—This institution, under the direction of Mr. Carl Gaertner, at the southeast corner of Tenth and Walnut streets, is about to commence its fourth year. The course of instruction is systematic and thorough, and with a full corps of competent instructors the opportunities it affords for obtaining a complete musical education are such as will commend it to the consideration of the citizens of Philadelphia. During the winter and spring terms ten soirees of classical music will be given, together with lectures on music. There will also be four grand concerts at the Academy of Music. Mr. Gaertner has also organized a Grand Orchestra, composed of the Professors of the Conservatory, which will be at the service of the public for concerts, operatic and dramatic performances, commencements, etc. etc.

FIRES.—About 2·40 this morning the rear portion of the brewery of Adam Wolf, No. 815 Callowhill street, was partially destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $2500.

At 4·21 another alarm was sounded for a fire at the Fairhill dye works. The building, a brick one, was three stories in height, and fronted on both Emerald and York streets. The Emerald street portion, wherein the fire originated, was entirely destroyed. The fire was the result of accident caused by the great heat in the drying-room, located in the second story. The building was owned and occupied by Messrs. Joseph Greenwood & Sons, and was well filled with yarn at the time. The loss will be about $4000; insured for $6000.

At 10·45 this morning a slight fire occurred at No. 735 S. Fourth street, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. Loss, $250.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The present is decidedly the pleasantest time in the year to be at the seaside, and Atlantic City just now is peculiarly attractive. The air is balmy and invigorating, and the bathing excellent, while, although a large number of visitors are still there, good accommodations can easily be had at the hotels. The Knights Templar, who are now on a visit to Atlantic, will have a grand ball at the Sea View House this evening, preceded by a fine display of fireworks. Three fast trains will run this afternoon, viz., the first at 2, the next at 3·30, and the last at 4·15 o'clock. The favorite Sunday train which leaves Vine street wharf at 8·15 A. M. is still running, and offers fine facilities for those who can spend but a day at a time at the seashore.

FIRE IN BRIDESBURG.—A large fire is now raging in Bridesburg, it having originated in a brewery owned by Mr. Erderich, located on Ash street, and spreading to a number of dwelling-houses. The police authorities about 12 o'clock telegraphed to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for help, and that official at once despatched the Friendship and Kensington Steam Fire Engine and Taylor Hose Companies to the scene.

BASE BALL.—The Committee of Superintendence and Police of the Park Commissioners has issued orders directing that the practice of boys playing base ball at the Park grounds must be stopped. This has been rendered necessary by reason of a new road being built through a portion of the grounds, and the citizens driving on the only available road are liable to injury from flying balls.

SNEAK THIEVES.—Yesterday two prowling characters named Henry Martin and Charles Wood entered a tavern at Fourth and Master streets, and, seeing no one about, Wood proceeded up stairs, and Martin commenced cleaning out the money drawer. Whilst so occupied he was observed by a son of one of the neighbors, who gave the alarm, and both the would-be thieves were captured. Alderman Burns sent them to Moyamensing.

THE EMPLOYES of Messrs. Wood & Co., factors, Twenty-second and Spring Garden streets, to the number of twelve hundred persons, have availed themselves of an opportunity extended them by their employers to participate in a day's pleasure, and to-day are at Spring Mill Heights. The weather being propitious, doubtless the party is enjoying a glorious holiday.

CAPE MAY—CHANGE OF TRAINS.—The West Jersey Railroad Company announce the withdrawal of the 4 P. M. fast express train to Cape May after to-day, and of the 9 A. M. express train from Cape May after Monday, the 29th inst., *as daily trains;* but will continue to run them once a week, viz., down on Saturdays and up on Mondays, until the close of the season. The regular trains will leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 3·15 P. M. daily. The time of the 3·15 P. M. train has been shortened, and it is to be run as an express train.

COLORED CAMP MEETING.—Attention is called to the colored camp meeting which begins to-morrow at Everett Grove, near Media, on the line of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railrood. Special trains will leave Thirty-first and Chesnut streets to-morrow at 8 and 10 A. M. and 2·30 P. M. The camp will be continued several days.

A FOUR-OARED SHELL RACE.—On September 20 the Nassau Barge Club, of New York, will visit this city, and that day a race between four-oared shells will take place between a picked crew of the Schuylkill Navy and the Nassau crew.

THE TALE OF A COAT.—Officer Linus last night arrested an ebony-hued character named John Bailey for the theft of a coat from a store in the neighborhood of Sixth and Lombard streets. Alderman Delaney sent John to Moyamensing.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown woman was found floating in the Delaware at the Kensington screw-dock wharf this morning.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Aug. 27, 1870.

As the European war approaches its culminating point the excitement in financial circles increases, and fortunes will be made and lost through the next great battle, which may be over before these remarks are in type. Such an opportunity may not occur again for years, and speculators are investing largely in gold or securities according to their French or German proclivities. It is literally a game of *rouge et noir*, with the chances largely in favor of Germany in the struggle, and the bulk of the operations are consequently in Government bonds, which it is believed will advance rapidly on the announcement of a Prussian victory. With regard to gold, however, many believe that it is cheap, aside from the contingencies of the war, and large investments are being made.

The loan market is also active to-day and rates are very firm, the chances being in favor of a stringent market.

Gold is exceedingly steady in the absence of foreign news, but there is considerable speculation going on. The sales up to noon fluctuated between 116¾ and 116⅞.

Government bonds are in fair demand, but a portion of the list shows weakness.

The stock market continues quiet but steady. Sales of State sixes, first series, at 104⅜; city sixes, old bonds, were taken at 101¾; and the new do. at 101¾.

Reading Railroad was neglected but steady, with a single sale at 47·81; Pennsylvania sold at 58¾; Camden and Amboy at 114¾; and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 44½ s. o. and ⅜ b. o.

In the balance of the list there was neither movement nor change. A few shares of Second and Third Streets Railroad sold at 46½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, N. c. 101⅛ | 18 sh Penna R. 58⅝
$2000 do 101⅛ | 35 do b5. 58¾
$400 do 101¾ | 300 sh Read 85wn 41.
$2000 Pa 1 m 6s 102¾ | 10s 47·81
$2000 Leh R in 89½ | 100 sh O C & A R. .
$1000 City 6s, Old 101¾ | 850wn 44½
$1000 Elmira 7s 92 | 100 do b60. 44⅞
$500 Sch N 6s, 82 71 | 100 do 44½
$300 do 71 | 100 do b60. 44⅞
2 sh Cam & Am R. 114¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¾; do. 1862, 111⅛@112⅛; do. 1864, 110⅜@111¼; do. 1865, 111@111¾; do. 1865, new, 109⅞@110; do. 1867, do. 109⅞@110¼; do. 1868, do. 110@110½; 10-40s, 108⅜@109. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅞@111¾. Gold, 116⅛@115¼; Silver, 111@114; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 810@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 875@885; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@760.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112⅝; do. 1864, 111@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, 109⅝@110; do., July, 1867, 110@110¼; do. July, 1868, 110@110½; 58 10-40, 108⅜@109; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111¾. Gold, 116⅛@116¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Aug. 27.—Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $35 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Prices of Cloverseed are entirely nominal. Timothy is in demand, and 100 bushels sold at $4·50 @5. Flaxseed is scarce and commands $2·25@2·30 ₱ bushel.

The Flour market presents no new feature, there being no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·75@6 12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·25@6·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6@6·12½.

The Wheat market is steady, but there is not much doing, the demand being confined to the wants of the local millers. Sales of 6000 bushels Indiana red at $1 41@1 44, and 400 bushels Maryland do. at $1·30. Rye is dull at 90c for Western. Corn attracts but little attention, and stocks are accumulating. Sales of yellow at 95@97c. and Western mixed, low and high, at 88@93c. Oats are unchanged.

Sales of Western at 45@50c., the former rate for black, and Pennsylvania at 49@50c.

Whisky is dull, and 150 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 95c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 27

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....68 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer United, Hartwell, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr A. Hamilton, Davis, Georgetown, do.
Schr D. V. Streaker, Vanglider, Neponsett, do.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr Morning Light, Bowen, Georgetown, do.
Schr J. Crocker, Hodgden, Savannah, do.
Schr C. C. Bearse, Hodgden, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Standish, Rich, Boston, do.
Schr Helen, Crerey, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Nellie Starr, Poland, Portland, do.
Schr Allie Oakes, Pillsbury, Rockland, do.
Schr Paugussett, Waples, Boston, Slinnickson & Co.
Schr L. A. Rose, Rose, Lynn, do.
Schr Lizzie, Frambes, Haverhill, do.
Schr Marion Gage, Heathers, Boston, do.
Schr Flora C., Morris, Bridgeton, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr A. E. Safford, Tobias, Pawtucket, do.
Schr H. Bashard, Jones, New York, do.
Schr L. B. Packer, Riley, Albany, do.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, Greenport, do.
Schr Casper Morris, Williams, Boston, do.
Schr Thomas Bailey, Harper, do. do.
Schr Idaho, Lewis, do. do.
Schr Charles Meinder, Roberts, do. do.
Schr Mary, Sharp, Bridgeton, do.
Schr Ann, Bush, Wilmington, do.
Schr A. Hoffman, Norton, Salem, do.
Schr Thomas Bacon, Bailey, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Zephyr, Greenman, Bridgeton, do.
Schr J. P. Austin, Davis, Salem, Mass., Reppilier, Gordon & Co.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordey, Boston, do.
Schr Kate P. Lunt, Lunt, do. do.
Schr L. B. Sargent, Sargent, Portland, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Enoch Talbot, Talbot, 55 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Achilles, Colburn, 50 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Leopard, Hughes, 50 hours from Boston, in ballast to John S. Hilles.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Decatur, Dennis, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Ida, Harding, 10 days from Arecibo, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.
Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Grace Webster, Humes, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr David Ames, Ames, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.
Schr J. P. Cummings, Vickers, from Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr J. H. Sample, Little, from Norfolk, with railroad ties to Vineland RR. Co.
Schr Electa Bailey, Smith, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Carrie Hyer, Linnike, 5 days from Kennebunk, in ballast to Souder & Adams.
Schr Helen, Carey, from Georgetown.
Schr Abbie H. Hodgman, Heaton, from Boston.
Schr S. E. Corson, Brower, do.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, do.
Schr D. Brittain, Carroll, do.
Schr William Wallace, Scull, do.
Schr Woodruff Sims, Pharo, from Providence.
Schr David S. Siner, Siner, do.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Sharswood, do.
Schr Mary and Eliza, Crowell, do.
Schr E. D. Hunt, Law, from New York.
Schr Merrill C. Hart, Rowley, do.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr Armenia, Call, from Bristol, R. I.
Schr Richard Law, York, from Stonington.
Schr Anna E. Safford, Powell, from Pawtucket.
Schr Joy Bell, Cox, from Kittery.
Schr E. G. Edwards, Lee, from Boston.
Schr Emily Virginia, Beauschamp, fm Saulsbury.
Schr Sarah Jane, Vaughn, from New York.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Boston.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

Proclamation of the Prince Royal

The War is with Napoleon.

Not with the French People.

A New Peace Programme.

The Vosges the Boundary.

Napoleon's Baggage Stolen.

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

Railroad Highway Robbery.

The Philadelphia Excursion Party.

Aid for the Wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The movement in aid of the French and German wounded has become universal. In England the ratifications of the treaty for guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium have been interchanged here by representatives of various European powers.

Bazaine and MacMahon.

The junction of Bazaine with MacMahon has not yet been effected.

Proclamation of the Prince Royal.

The Prince Royal of Prussia has issued a proclamation to the people of France, wherein he says:—"Prussia makes war against the Emperor and not the people of France. The people have nothing whatever to fear." The Prince announces his purpose to instantly restore the lines of travel which have been interrupted or destroyed by army movements, so that labor and commerce may everywhere be resumed. All of the French officials are requested to remain at their posts, and their personal safety is guaranteed. The Prince further says only surplus food will be taken for the German troops—that only which is not required by the peaceful French.

Reported Outrages.

The Hessians, according to French accounts, are again distinguishing themselves by their traditional pillage and brutality.

The *Opinion Nationale* demands the abolition of the octroi.

The Terms of Peace.

It is predicted here that the terms for peace between France and Prussia will embrace the following points:—The Vosges to be the future boundary; Bar-le-Duc to remain French territory; the provinces of Alsace to be partitioned between Bavaria and Baden;